Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 153 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1918. TWO A[NNAS]

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AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

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HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia

Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.

BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000

One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.

Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

Save Your Money
and invest in
War Bonds

The interest on what we save helps to make us personally independent—the money we lend to the Government helps to set our land and our world free. —KIPLING.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed	Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about	Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURANCE.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—

THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.

Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,

Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd.,
(For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq.,
(For Deccan),
Poona.

Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON,
(For Berar)
Akot.

J. C. PATEL, Esq.,
(For Gujarat)
Petlad

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

WE GUARANTEE OUR GRAND RANGES OF

SILK AND EMBROIDERY

OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA

BY

(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*

We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,

AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of Insuring your life.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on applicati

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

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ASSURANCE CO., L
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Chairman—The Hon'ble S
CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
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For Prospectus and fu
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KIRKEE.—Shaik Rasul & Sons.
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KALYAN.—Pate Br
KHANDWA.— A. F
LONAVLA.—Ry. Ltd.
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Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

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No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

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BOMBAY MANGOES. ALPHANSO 10lbs. basket Rs. 7 free of all freight. Order with cash or V. P. P. DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility, Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Qualified and experienced full-time DRAWING TEACHER for Broach Parsi Panchayet Schools. Apply with testimonials stating lowest pay expected. 382

WANTED—An experienced HINDOO COMPOUNDER. Apply Dr. A. P. KOTHARE, Madhavbag Dispensary, Cawjee Patel Tank Road. 417

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for Islami Zanana Dispensary, Dhoraji, Kathiawar. Applicate with certificate at Dispensary address.

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with French. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL, Universal High School, next to Evans Fraser, Hornby Road. 436

WANTED—An energetic young HINDU CLERK, knowing typewriting, elementary accounts and office routine works. Apply Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 430

WANTED.—First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ginning factory in Kathiawar permanent job. Only experienced men need apply with copies of certificates and minimum pay expected to Box No. 448 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 364

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Office of the Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Poona, one temporary HEAD DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 150 per month. Men with M. W. or P. W experience preferred. Applications should be made before 5th July, 1918. 406

WANTED—A SENIOR PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH for the Dyal Singh College, Lahore on salary Rs. 200 to 300 according to qualifica... benefit of Provident Fund to joi... t week of October, 1918. ... to SUNDER DAS SURI, Secretary, Dyal Singh Col... Lahore. 448

...ADUATE and an ... for Municipal ... Science. Pay ... M. P. ...ihnke. 420

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A MATRICULATED TEACHER from morning till evening. Apply SETH TIRATHDAS LOOLIDERAM Barbhaya Moholla, Bahareote, Bombay. 442

WANTED—A qualified practical DYER, knowing theory of the Art. Mere Artizan not required. Apply to The SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa. 432

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SERVICE by an young, honest, straightforward and energetic Hindu of respectable family as cashier, Secretary or Manager, in any firm, mill or with private gentleman. Excellent testimonials, credentials and references of letters. With previous experience. Can control staff. Prepared to give any necessary security. Please apply to Box No. 454, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 391

WANTED.

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 5,000 by an aided High School. Interest 12 per cent. Opportunity for philanthropists. Apply to Box No. 464, "Bombay Chronicle." 426

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 1,500 for two years on assignment of a life assurance policy of Rs. 2,000. Handsome interest. Apply to Box No. 466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 386

WANTED—Country and English INDIGO in large quantity. Write quoting lowest rates to Box No. 467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 435

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-8. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

WANTED.—1 (one) ROPE PULLEY, 46in. diam. 7 grooves for 1¾in. ropes, Diameter of Boss 15in. with 1¼in. Iron Hoops, diam. of bore 7⅞in., 4 Key ways for 2in. width of Keys. 1 (one) ROPE PULLEY, 78in. diam. 7 grooves for 1¾in. ropes, diam. of Boss 20¼in. with 1¼ in. iron hoops, diam. of bore 8¾in. 4 Key ways for 2in. width of keys and 4 slots 3¼in. wide x 1¾in. deep for removing keys from another pulley on the same shaft. 1 (one) ROPE PULLEY, 43¼in. diam., 5 grooves for 1¼in. ropes, cone bushed for 3¾in. shaft and to have also one key 1 (one) ROPE PULLEY, 42in. diam. 5 grooves for 1¼in. ropes, cone bushed for 3¾in. shaft and to have also one key. 1 (one) ROPE PULLEY, 36in. diam. 5 grooves for 1¼in. ropes. cone bushed for 3¾in. shaft and to have also one key. 2 (two) ROPE PULLEYS 36in. diam. 5 grooves for 1¼in. ropes, cone bushed for 4¼in. shaft and to have also one key. 1 (one) ROPE PULLEY, 36in. diam. 8 grooves for 1¼in. ropes. cone bushed for 3¾in. shaft and to have also one key. 2 (two) STRAP PULLEYS, 38in. diam. x 12in. face, double barelled cone bushed for 3¾in. shaft. 4 (four) STRAP PULLEYS, 38in. diam. x 12in. face, double barelled, cone bushed for 3¾in. shaft. Send particulars with prices to Messrs. MORARJI GOCULDAS and CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 438

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One HORIZONTAL DONKEY PUMP, 2in., suitable for Steam Launches, etc. Apply NANU N. BHARUCHA & Co., 127, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. 827

FOR SALE—100 Second-hand (in working order) LOOMS 43in. by Dugdale, 6 New PLATING MACHINES, Coopers Patent. Particulars, prices from D. S. SAKLATWALA, 24, Medows Street. 386

MANY GINNING and PRESSING FACTORIES as well Engines and Boilers of various types for sale. Apply for full particulars JAMNADAS. 96, Civil Lines Jubbulpore. 433

FOR SALE—A GLASS FACTORY, situated in Northern India and built on modern principles as a paying concern in good working order. For particulars please enquire Box No. 430, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 304

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE—A unique opportunity to Capitalists.—Malbar Hill, Napean Sea Road, 6 BUNGALOWS from 1,60,000 to 4 lakhs. Cumballa Hill, facing Sea, a commodious BUNGALOW with about 14,000 sq. yd. of land, a regular Palace suitable for a rich Indian gentleman. Gamdevi, Estates about 7 properties from 1,10,000 to 2 lakhs. Fort, in Business localities properties from 1,10,000 to 6 lakhs. Bandra on the Hill, overlooking sea, a decent bungalow for 40,000. Sandhurst Road, near Girgaum, a newly built BUILDING, yielding over 6 per cent. 1,75,000. Colaba Reclamation, several properties from 1,60,000 upwards. Byculla Club, Road, Bungalows from 45,000 upwards. Bona-fide purchasers will kindly apply personally to Mr. CHICHGAR, Proprietor, Bombay House Agency, 35, Medows Street, Bombay. 440

TO BE LET.

TO LET—STABLES with Electric Lights for Motors. Apply to Messrs. SITARAM & JAMSHEDJI, No. 887, Kandewady, Bombay 441

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

...TED—Qualified and experienced SUB-...ERSEERS and OVERSEERS, who ...d experience of at least five years in ...ment P. W. D. or M. W. Service on ...tion and project work. ...rs of engineering training and prac... done, together with copies of testi... which will not be returned, should be ...dersigned before 30th June, 1918. ...te qualifications. ...nsiful and energetic men need

I. K. KAUL.
Engineer,
... Board, Lucknow, U. P.
...e 14th June, 1918.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for Bagalkot Municipal Dispensary. Salary Rs. 30-2-50. Kanarese knowing preferred. Applications with testimonials should be sent before 31st July.

J. S. NARGUND,
Chairman, Dispensary Committee, Bagalkot.

Bagalkot, 22nd June, 1918. 408

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each, of which 50,000 shares of Rs. 20 each are to be issued for the present.

It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.

For further particulars, Prospectus, etc., apply sharp to the

SECRETARIES,
6, Humum Street,
Fort, Bombay.

295

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
In the matter of the Poona Cotton and Silk and
Manufacturing Company, Ltd., (in Liquidation.)

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th day of July, 1918, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the said Company at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator but not otherwise to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1918.

ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. R. D. Sethna,
429 Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our clients Messrs. DALPATBHAI BHOGILAL NAGINCHAND FULCHAND, GOCULDAS HAKAMCHAND, LALLUBHAI HAKAMCHAND and the firm of Messrs. Poonjiram Amichand, trading in the name of "Lallubhai Amichand" and "The Dun Aluminium Factory," in Bombay at Kansara Chawl and Tardeo respectively has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 3rd of June, 1918 so far as concerns the said Mr. Ralpatbhai Bhogilal who retires from the said firm.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1918.

MANEKLAL KAIKHOSRO,
Attorneys for Messrs. Lallubhai Amichand. 401

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. CATHERINE, widow of Rozario, at present residing at Surya Avan, District Mirzapoor, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Santa Cruz, Mouza Danda, in Registration District Thana, Sub-District Bandra, bearing Survey No. 54, Pot No. 1 and Falni No. 1, containing by admeasurement 38 gunthas or thereabout and assessed at Rs. 6-10-0 which piece or parcel is enclosed by wire fencing and is bounded as follows:—i. e., on the East by Government land, on the West by the B. B. & C. I. Railway line, on the South by the property of Jagjiwan Anandji and on the North by the property of Barjorji Kharsetji Pawri.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1918.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAFFERJI LOOKMANJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of newly assessed tenure containing by admeasurement 118 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 141, New No. 16707, Old Survey Nos. 4350, 4351 and 4352 and New Survey No. 1/6834 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 1875, Street Nos. 73-75 at 81 all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Kamathipura 10th Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the property of Adamjee Bhayeeji, on the West by the property of Sayaji Narsoo, on the North by sweepers passage and on the South by Kamathipura 10th Street and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1918.

VACHHA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ANANDRAO DHAKJI RANE and RAMRAO DHAKJI RANE, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kasinathji, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land of ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at 2nd Kumbharwada Lane, near Doorgadevi Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/5631 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 7689 and Street No. 290 and bounded on the East by the said Kumbharwada Lane, on the West by a sweepers' passage, on the North by a passage and the house of Soonar Narayan Chintoba and on the South by the house of Bhandari Pandu Luxmon.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1918

MULLA & MULLA,
446 Purchasers Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will of Bai PARWATIBAI, widow of Sha Lakhmidas Morarji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

1. Bai JIVKOREBAI, daughter of Sha Lakhmidas Morarji and widow of Damoderdas Sunderji, of Bombay, Kapol Bania Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, outside the Fort. 2. THUCKER MULJI DHARAMSEY, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing in Cavel Street, near Kalbadevie outside the Fort, and 3. SHA JAMNADAS PARBHUDAS also of Bombay, Kapol Bania, Hindu inhabitant, residing in Dokarmarda Lane, near Bhooleshwar, outside the the Fort, the Executrix and Executors named in the Will .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 18th day of June, 1918.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder the following consisting a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seed, bags of oorid, bags of jwari, bags of sced, bags of oorid, bags of juwari, bags of hirda, bags of bhusa, bags of gram, bundles of cloth, box of luggage, bundles of gunny bags, bundle of wooden planks, bundles of iron bars, bundles of dry dates, empty wooden boxes, empty wooden casks, loose iron pipes, bags of rasin, bags of charoli, bags of betelnuts, pieces of wood, tins of ghee, box of preserve, docras of picking cotton, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES GAGRAPAT GRAHAM.

On THURSDAY, the 4th July at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Shah Narandas Vijbhukhandas at his shop at Dadar Gully Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Seth Tribhovandas Narotamdas.

10 packages each 80 pieces Gagrapat Graham 32 to 34 inches.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 502 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1918 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room the following:—

By order of A. Meyer Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Buyers Messrs. MATHURADAS BHAWAN & Co.

Ex. S. S. Reanw.

M. O. Mark—251 Bags Java Sugar.
M.B.K. Mark—251 Bags Java Sugar.

Ex. S. S. "Krakataw."

R. T. M. B. K.—216 Bags Java Sugar.
F. W. W. M. B. K.—35 Bags Java Sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against delivery orders within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th June, 1918. Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 105 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th June, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at Wadi Bunder at the corner of Raichur, and Sholapur Street in the Godown (Port Trust Godown No. 8-9, of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., by their order and on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged goods landed ex S S. "Neils Nelson."

105 bags Java White Sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES YARNS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd July, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), near Tamba Kanta, Paydhoni, near the shop of Mr. Iswardas Venilal by order of Mr. Abdul Tayeb Ismailji Maskati, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties, the following goods:—

On account and at the risk of Mr Chabildas Nathoobhoy:—

50 bales yarns No. 12 of Elphinstone Mills. Flower Tie, Flag Ticket, each 400 lbs.

25 bales yarns No. 10 of David Mills. Flower Tie, Cocatto Ticket each 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Jeevandas Talakchand:—

50 bales, yarns No. 10 of David Mills, Flower Tie, Cocatto Ticket each 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Amratlal Dayabhoy:—

25 bales yarns No. 10 of David Mills Flower Tie Cocatto Ticket each 400 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, YOST, TYPEWRITING MACHINE RICH JEWELLERY ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI, & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood household and office furniture such as rich silk tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, cashier's table, safe, leather lined and reclining sofas, glassdoor book cases, dumbwaiters, Iron and wooden cots, tiled and plain teapoys, crockeryware etc.

By order of an office concerned.

1 Yost typewriting machine Visible No. 15. A.
1 Office writing table, 6 teak and black wood cane arm chairs, typewriting table.

Property of a Private Gentleman chesterfield chairs, arm sofa, dressing sideboard cabinet, baba craddle.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

By order of Shah Bhikaji Kasturchand and on account and at the risk of Shah Mansukhlal Premchand mortgagor.

Gold bangles, pearl bangles, raifuls, pearl and emerald collar, pear kanthi, diamond kudas, rich diamond rings, pearl and ruby nath, diamond and emerald margins, collar button, etc.,

On account and at the risk of Devji Bhagu. Pearl bangles, pearl kudas diamond ring, one packet of pearl's etc.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bonmbay, 28th June, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of landed properties at Khetwady 10th Lane and at Mughbhat Street advertised to take place to-day and to-morrow has been POSTPONED until further Notice.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred Victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Black horse aged quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 28th June, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES LIEPMANN'S WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 1st day of July, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Multani Dayaram Gopaldas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Vakhatchand Dahyabhai.

B F.—30-10—5 Bales each 100 pieces Liepmann's White Shirtings No. 7.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p.m.

THE

VENUS OF ARLES.

Story of a Sculptor's love.

CATTLE RAISING.

Industrial.

THE REVOLUTION.

OF A

BACHELOR'S CLUB.

A Great Comedy.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
THE GAIETY REVUE CO
presents the

GAIETY JESTERS

in a roll of

FUN AND FROLICS

By
MISS EILEEN GRACE
MISS NORA MOORE
MISS S. WINFRED
MISS VIOLET MAY
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
Mr. FRED SHIRLEY
Ch. MORRIS

THE JESTERS
will be preceded by

Vaudevilles

THE EXCELSIOR

THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

TO-NIGHT FRIDAY, 28th June
A New American Musical Play in 2 Acts.

"MR. MANHATTAN"

SATUR. & SUN. 29th & 30th June

The Intensely Dramatic Musical tale of the East, told by Oscar Asche and set to music by Frederick Norton

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Now Crowding H. M.'s Theatre, London.

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE ON
SUNDAY 30th at 5-30 p. m.

Plan open upto Sunday at Rose & Co., from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

After 7 p.m. at the Theatre for Friday only.

NOTICE :—Seats not paid for cannot be held later than the evening of the day preceding the date of performance. Tickets once issued cannot be exchanged or cash refunded.

LOOK SHARP !

The wondrous Episodes 8th and 9th of the world's greatest Serial

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

have just one day, to-day, to go at the

CINEMA

PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE

and a ripping Comic in the Programme

Nightly : 7, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.),

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY,
Lamington Road.

TO-NIGHT

1. THE VALLEY OF AVERON
Travel, Coloured.

2. PATHE'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR
Chapter 18th.
An extremely interesting episode which gives us pictures of Ireland, united and proud to be of service in the cause of Freedom. Ulstermen and Nationalists enrol in Kitchener's Army—The British Navy's ruse at the battle of Heligoland. A contrast between German Ways and British Ways of conducting the War.

3. PATHE'S GAZETTE.

4. THE SEVEN PEARLS
Chapters 7th and 8th.
Featuring Mollie King and Creighton Hale.

A LESSON IN FLIRTATION
Comic.

TIME :—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily, Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m
Extra show every Sunday, 3-30 p.m,
POPULAR PRICES,
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

NOTE THE CHANGE IN TIME

Daily at 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

VICTOR HUGO'S

Greatest Masterpiece

"LES MISERABLES"

A new and striking film of the great epic, as produced in America,

WILL BE SHOWN COMPLETE IN 9 PARTS.

The names of Victor Hugo, Pathe & Capellani guarantee the Class of

"LES MISERABLES"

Revised, Improved and brought Up-to-date

MILLIONS

wish to see it where thousands saw it before.

"WHAT WAS THE MARVEL OF DRAMATIC SKILL FOUR YEARS AGO REMAINS A MARVEL."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Mr. E. H. Du CASSE of Calcutta

presents

EDITH STOREY

and

ANTONIO MORENO

in the 5-reel Vitagraph Blue Ribbon film

"The Tarantula,"

The dramatic story of a beautiful Cuban girls' revenge on the man who had deceived her.

AN AMAZINGLY POWERFUL PICTURE!

SUNDAY NEXT

LYDIA BORELLI

in the 4-Reel Gines Masterpiece

"MALOMBRA"

Popular Prices:	Stalls Rupee one.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.	Box Seats Rs. 2 Family Boxes for four Rs. 5

THE GREAT DATE—JULY 4th!

GRAND OPENING OF THE SEASON BY THE

HOWITT—PHILLIPS Co.

with the great New York detective drama

WITHIN THE LAW

Prices: Stalls Rs. 5—D. Circle Rs. 3—Balcony Rs. 2—Gallery Re. 1. Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT **ROSE & Co.**

FRIDAY

Is the closing day of the Cinema-Week—consequently a valuable day. You can't afford to waste it, especially in the case of

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Just four shows more to-day for the splendid Variety Programme.

DELILAH

An European Drama, and

SAVITRI

An Indian Mythological Film.

NIGHTLY: 5-30, 7, 8-45, & 10-15 (S.T.)

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERM.

TO-NIGHT AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30

THE GREAT DARKNESS

A Denmark Standard feature in 5 parts—together with

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE

AND

THE MILLION DOLLAR COMEDIAN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in a two-reel comedy

THE PRIME MINISTER

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

TO-NIGHT AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30

A STARTLING AND SENSATIONAL DRAMA

"BUFFALO II"

in which the Giant Buffalo makes a marvellous display of his prodigious strength and mightly feats of daring.

PICTORIAL NEWS

(War Office Official)

ALPINE SCENES | POLIDORE COMIC

Special Music by **MR. SKINNER**

The well-known Pianist

Economize

Make your old Tyres Into Sound Runners.

DON'T BUY NEW TYRES

Why pay high prices when we can renovate your Old Tyres positively equal to new ones at a nominal cost?

Write for our new Price List.

THE EAST INDIA RUBBER EXCHANGE CO.

Opposite Bank of Bombay.

SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 27.

Rainfall again has been scanty in field of Arabian Sea current but signs are apparent of improvement. Depression is forming in north of Bay and rainfall consequently diminished in Bengal and Assam. Slight disturbance is advancing eastward through northeast Persia. Rain has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east of Central Provinces, Malabar, Madras Deccan and local in Bengal, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam. Chief amounts:—Port Blair four inches Victoria Point two Bassein, Burdwan, Chaibassa one and half Dinajpur three, Raipur, Mercara one, Calicut one and half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m: 4 p.m., and 10 p.m:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.721 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 "
Dew Point	76.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.776
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.5 "
Minimum do. do.	80.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	116 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	10.56 "
Do. do. year	28.19 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 27th June 1918	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on Gauge Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on Gauge Still. ft.	in.
	June					June				
Thur	27	m	0	40	26 11	27	m	6	40	15 0
			1	37a	29 3			7	37a	18 3
Fri.	28	m	1	26	26 11	28	m	7	22	15 2
			2	6a	29 0			8	21a	17 11
Sat.	29	m	2	15	26 9	29	m	8	7	15 9
			2	45a	28 6			9	8a	15 9
Sun.	30	m	3	9	26 4	30	m	8	57	16 8
	July		3	37a	27 10	July		9	59a	17 7
Mon.	1	m	4	10	26 0	1	m	9	55	17 10
			4	44a	27 1			10	56a	17 5
Tues.	2	m	5	21	25 9	2	m	11	7	20 1
			5	12a	26 4					
Wed.	3	m	6	42	25 11	3	m	0	6	17 0
			6	20a	25 10			0	36a	20 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise		Sunset
June 27 (Thursday)	6h.	4m.	7h. 19m.
" 28 (Friday)	6h.	4m.	7h. 20m.
" 29 (Saturday)	6h.	4m.	7h. 20m.
" 30 (Sunday)	6h.	5m.	7h. 20m.
July 1 (Monday)	6h.	5m.	7h. 20m.
" 2 (Tuesday)	6h.	5m.	7h. 20m.
" 3 (Wednesday)	6h.	6m.	7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	2h.	12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h.	52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h.	54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	2h.	4.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h.	48.9m.	p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 27th June, 1918, was 29.921 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparisen at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th June 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar has received 0.10in. of rain during a thunderstorm and moderate cloud is present here. Elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is moderately below normal throughout. Day temperature is above the average in the eastern districts and below it in the extreme north; night temperature is also in defect locally.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is much drier than usual. Day temperature is moderately above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Karachi. Humidity is below normal in lower Sind and Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at a few stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is moderately above the average except in Cutch and the west of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 1.18in. of rain. At Chanda and Raipur the sky is overcast and the air is damper than usual; elsewhere cloud is light to moderate and humidity below normal. Day temperature continues above normal in the western half of the division; night temperature is in defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is slightly above the average in the Bombay Deccan and west Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in the south Konkan, the Madras Deccan, north Madras coast and the eastern districts of the reporting area in the Central Provinces, while a few light thundershowers are also reported from the east Punjab. The air is much drier and during the day generally hotter than usual in northern and central India. Conditions are slowly becoming more favourable for a strengthening of the monsoon in the south of the Peninsula.

Rainfall may extend northwards on the west coast and into Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 27th of June, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (26th June)	90.2	83.9	68	0	0	--
Jask	92.5	82.0	87	0	0	—0.07
Do. (June)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (June)	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.4	87.6	40	--	0	—0.49
Rawalpindi	97.5	71.9	31	--	2.69	+0.92
Lahore	103.6	78.9	48	--	1.83	+0.37
Hissar	105.0	78.8	44	0.10	0.46	—1.10
Ambala	101.9	77.1	44	--	1.93	—0.88
Delhi	102.3	82.8	42	--	1.12	—1.26
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.7	85.0	34	--	0.94	—0.88
Mainpuri	106.2	81.3	37	--	0.89	—0.85
Jhansi	103.6	81.4	59	0.04	1.81	—1.50
Cawnpore	104.2	83.5	47	--	3.20	+0.83
Allahabad	98.5	79.3	59	--	8.55	+5.03
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.1	83.2	67	--	0	—0.15
Karachi	89.2	81.9	72	--	0	—0.91
Ajmer	96.4	81.4	60	--	0.68	—1.11
Jaipore	101.7	81.2	39	--	0.08	—1.63
Kotah	104.0	85.6	42	--	3.18	+1.03
Mount Abu	82.4	64.9	82	--	2.13	—1.61
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	95.0	79.3	56	--	0	—1.64
Dwarka	89.7	81.8	79	--	0	—1.84
Veraval	86.1	82.1	77	--	0.37	—8.81
Rajkot	100.6	74.6	64	--	0.46	—3.31
Bhavnagar Para	102.0	76.6	67	--	0.07	—4.12
Surat	92.9	80.5	73	--	1.09	—6.23
Ahmedabad	104.6	79.8	58	--	0.39	—1.72
Deesa	103.6	78.0	60	--	0.05	—1.45
Neemuch	96.9	76.0	64	--	4.92	+1.75
Indore	94.3	74.5	64	--	2.58	+2.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.3	75.3	69	0.04	5.61	—0.58
Sangor	98.0	75.0	52	--	2.57	—2.89
Hoshangabad	95.9	77.2	60	--	5.32	+0.40
Khandwa	97.9	78.2	62	--	2.58	—2.00
Akola	98.8	78.5	68	--	1.58	—2.05
Amraoti	97.3	76.8	64	--	3.82	—1.88
Nagpur	95.1	77.8	71	--	10.01	+2.28
Chanda	97.1	75.0	86	0.05	7.65	+1.38
Raipur	99.3	72.6	89	1.18	24.83	+18.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.5	79.5	79	--	10.73	—5.92
Ratnagiri	86.5	77.5	79	--	18.08	—8.05
Marmugao	86.3	--	87	0.16	14.92	—12.91
Karwar	86.7	77.5	88	0.05	30.25	—18.74
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.9	73.5	58	--	1.12	—3.02
Ahmednagar	94.0	69.2	59	--	0.14	—4.81
Poona	91.2	70.3	68	--	0.84	—4.79
Sholapur	97.1	73.0	68	--	0.68	—3.67
Bijapur	93.3	71.4	57	--	0.65	—2.37
Belgaum	80.6	66.1	94	--	2.36	—4.99
Aurangabad	95.0	72.8	59	--	0.79	—4.42
Nizamabad (Indur).	95.2	76.2	62	--	2.48	—2.33
Hyderabad	92.4	76.0	66	--	1.34	—2.80
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.4	77.5	80	0.13	22.50	—10.68
Calicut	83.2	74.1	90	1.38	14.52	—16.02
Cochin	89.4	73.7	86	0.51	13.93	—13.02
Colombo	84.5	79.4	85	0.62	4.49	—8.13
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	99.3	74.0	--	0.40	2.26	—1.78
Bellary	96.3	74.7	58	--	0.25	—1.54
Cuddapah	81.6	73.5	75	0.35	0.81	—1.93
Madras	98.8	80.6	64	--	1.49	—0.98
Bangalore	88.3	65.7	76	--	1.41	—1.20
Coimbatore	90.6	71.0	79	--	0.09	—1.51
Trichinopoly	100.7	79.3	63	--	1.21	—0.10
Nezapatam	99.0	79.8	67	--	0.96	—0.13

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during week throughout the Presidency proper. More rain needed. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Sowing of kharif crops progressing everywhere except in Gujarat. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains, were generally steady. Quantities purchasable per rupee are as follows:—

Sind 54 to 63 percentage below normal; Gujarat 39 to 71 percentage below normal; Konkan 55 to 58 percentage below normal; Deccan 53 to 74 percentage below normal; Karnatak 65 to 72 percentage below normal.

Resolutions of protest against the conduct of Lord Willingdon and appreciating the conduct of Home Rulers at the War Conference were passed at public meetings held at Hyderabad (Sind) and Sholapur.

A Trichinopoly correspondent reports a disastrous fire at the Collector's Office on Saturday night in which a large number of records were destroyed. Incendiarism is suspected.

(Continued from column 5.)

782-17—Amin & Desai, Poonamchand Amaji a firm v. Saidunissa widow & ors, Purnanand & Co., Mulla & M.

498-16—Edg G W & Co., Lala Harnarain & anr, v. Chotalal I Parekh & anr, Payne & Co.

1453-17—Ard H D & Co., Raichand Ghellabhai v. Bai Porbai widow & anr. Capt & V, Malvi M R & Co., For Postponement.

1300-16—Hiralal & Co., Messrs Nagindas Hurgovandas & Co. a firm v. The B B & C I Ry. Co., Crawford B & Co.

63-17—Merwanji K & Co., Goculdas Kanayalal v. Bakhtarvarmal Jagatrya & ors, Mulji & Tha.

69-18—M V Gokhale, Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. Haridas Nanabhai & anr, Payne & Co., In person.

403-18—Wadia G & Co., Langley Billimoria & Co., a firm v. H Vrajlal & Co., a firm, Edg G W & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co., Part heard.

O. S. 786-17—Merwanji K and Co. Bai Goolbai widow and ors v. Goolbai widow and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Wadia G & Co., Mulla and M., Payne and Co., Captain and V., Ardesir H D and Co., Little and Co., Ch S dated 18-7-17.

S C 1391-17.—Malvi M R and Co., Bai Sundrabai widow v Pitamber Ladha and anr, Pandia & Co.

EMPIRE TRADING CO.

in Parsi Bazar Street, near Graham & Co., has just unpacked splendid stock of

Leather Suit Cases, attache bags, pocket valets, money purses, etc., of the **highets quality** at very **moderate prices.**

INSPECTION INVITED.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPLICATION BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

SENTENCE NOT ENHANCED.

(*Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.*)

ALI MOHAMED SOLEMAN v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision made by the Government of Bombay against the decision of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The Magistrate found the accused guilty of possessing opium without license, under section 9 of the Bombay Opium Act and sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment. This sentence was not adequate according to Bombay Government and so the present application was made to the High Court for enhancement.

Khan Saheb Kuverji Darasha, Chief Excise Inspector, in his petition to the High Court on behalf of the Government stated that after he had given his evidence before the Magistrate, Mr. Godinho, pleader for the accused, stated that the accused pleaded guilty to the charge of possessing 53½ lbs. of opium without a license and prayed for mercy and requested the Magistrate to give the accused a light sentence on the ground that the accused was not the owner of all the opium found, but was a mere hireling of some other smugglers. The applicant who had investigated into the case and had laid the complaint against the accused, thereupon refuted the said statements made by the pleader of the accused in support of the infliction of a light sentence and brought to the notice of the Magistrate the fact that the accused had been previously convicted of a similar offence of possessing opium without a license and fined Rs. 300. The Magistrate was pressed on behalf of the Excise Department to pass a deterrent punishment. The applicant submitted that the sentence was inadequate.

It was contended that the sentence of three months was inadequate having regard to the large quantity of illicit opium found, the difficulty of suppressing the illicit opium traffic unless deterrent sentences were passed, and the previous conviction of the accused.

JUSTICE BEAMAN'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Beaman observed:—In the facts stated by Mr. Weldon I do not think that the law requires us to send this man back to jail. I am sure, had Government been aware of the facts, they would not have asked us to do so. I am generally very much against interfering with sentences unless they are on the face of them disproportionately severe. This is not a case of that kind. Government suggests that the sentence errs on the side of leniency. But apart from the special facts and speaking for myself I have hardly ever willingly interfered with the sentence on the ground that it was too light unless I have been sure that the Magistrate had been actuated by improper sentiments and considerations. I therefore would not interfere and would discharge the rule.

Justice Heaton further added:—I think, having regard to the facts stated in the application, the sentence imposed on the offender was unduly light. We are informed, and it appears to be true, that he has served out his sentence, that he suffered from ill-health while in jail, that he is still ill and in hospital. I confess that to enhance the sentence now and to send him back to jail, would seem to savour somewhat of a cruelty. Therefore I think the rule should be discharged.

CAUSES LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 28TH OF JUNE, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE WORK IS OVER.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON SPECIAL COMR.'S REPORT.

192-17—Patell & Ez., S John alias John David v. Pirojshaw Dhunjishaw Bolton, Jehangir & S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1022-17—Pocha & Co., Rustomji Framji Bentin v. Moosaji Valibhoy, Judah and S, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

1310-17—Crawford B & Co., Schroder Sundt Co., Ltd. v. Harry Oliver Whniper, Little & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

404-16—Little & Co., Dada Miya Khandwani v. Wybert Pope Smith, Crawford B & Co.

1387-17—Payne & Co., Rupsing Mathuradas Tonji v. H Bernston, In Person.

103-18—Payne & Co., Laxmidas Kalidas & anr v. Shamkorebai widow, Mehta D & L.

652-17—Ard H D & Co., Shankerlal Ganeshilal v. Messrs Jivraj Agarchand a firm, Madh K & Ch.

818-17—Ardesir H D & Co., Rahimtulla Abdul Rahim a firm v. The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B & Co.

128-17—Manecklal & K, Vithal Parshotam & ors v. Ratanbai widow & anr, N C Dalal, Little & Co.

883-17—Amin & D, Baboo Ramji Wallonj v. Sitabai widow & ors, Judah & S Smidt B & Co.

742-17—Captain & V, Bai Fatmabai & ors v. Hassanalli Alli Mahomed, Mulji & Tha.

1382-16—Jehangir M & Somji, Rose Mary widow & ors v. Shaik Haji Hoosein Shaik Baba Miya, Mulla & Mulla.

480-17—Payne & Co., The Mathuradas Mills Ld. v. Herachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

503-17—Payne & Co., Nippon Menkwa Kabri Shini Kaisha otherwise known as Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ld. v. Herachand Vanichand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

515-17—Payne & Co., The Simplex Mills Co., Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPO

S C Ct. 1641-23825-16—Motichand & D chand Fakirchand v. Des nathji Khandoobhai, Ma K, Part heard.

476-17—Motichand & D, Ratansey v. Messrs. Nanu N Bha a firm, Daph F & D.

397-17—Pandia & Co., Vithalra ors v Schroder Sun Little & Co.

1107-17—Madh K & Ch, Padam bhai v. Lala Ha Edg G W & Co.

(Continued in col

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Ours is the ONLY FIRM that gives the benefit of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL.

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A safe … EYE… ULC… Re…

...TER.

...TROVERSIES.

...K OF ENGLAND REFORM.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 10.

Controversy continues to rage over the Chancellor of the Exchequor's proposal to raise the stamp on cheques to two-pence. It is argued by the defenders of the scheme that there is no reason to suppose that the use of cheques will be diminished by it and that holdings of the banks will thereby be diminished. It is said that this view is supported by the best banking opinion and the name of Sir Edward Holden, the chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, has been mentioned. Yet, when the late Lord St. Aldwyn conceived a similar stamp duty at the time of the South African war, it was Sir Edward Holden's opinion which largely weighed with that statesman in his decision to drop it. There is no doubt that a high cheque will lead to an increased demand for small currency, especially silver, which will be very inconvenient just now. Many argue in favour of five-shilling notes, but enquiry round country would soon convince these people that even the ten-shilling treasury notes are far from popular in some districts; indeed, there are occasions on which they have been actually refused. In any case, an extra eight shillings and four pence is a notable consideration in paying for a small cheque book, especially at a time like the present when the man of moderate means is watching every addition to his expenses.

Bank of England.

The appointment of Sir Gordon Navine as Comptroller of the Bank of England has not received the public attention it deserved. As Chief Accountant at the Central Institution, as the Bank is called, Sir Gordon is a trained practical banker, who has spent all his life in Throgmorton Street, and his appointment is more in the way of a much needed reform than a casual appointment. More than forty years ago, Robert Bageot, the banker, founder of the "Economist" in his famous work "Lombard Street," pressed hard for the appointment of some such official of authority and experience as permanent official. The history of the constitution of the Bank of England is long and complicated; but it is not generally known that neither the Governor nor the other directors are bankers. They are merchants of standing in the City, but by the rules of the foundation, no professional banker is allowed to be a member of the Court. Nor has there ever been a manager of the Bank of England, such as the other great banks possess. There has not been anyone brought up and educated in Lombard Street who has been in the position to give a weighty opinion or discuss policy with the Board on its own level.

Lancashire's Difficulties.

From Lancashire I hear that for obvious reasons the Board of Trade still refuses to publish the destination of exports of Cotton goods. Fresh business is irregular, the high prices required by manufactures causing considerable distrust among customers. From India however, a fair number of applications have come for light fancy materials, such as mulls, dhooties and jaconets, though in grey shirtings there has been practically no trade. Egypt, which had been supporting the market pretty steadily, has now ceased to buy; but South America has lent support. The difficulties that have confronted members of the Lancashire Cotton Trade during the past three months have ...en considerable and are increasing. Buy... small, though business has ... been at a standstill. There ...n on the output of mills en... ...yptian Cotton, but those en... ...a Cotton are only allowed to ...cent. of the machinery. ...erns are restricted to ... troubling the Lan... ... shortage of sup... ...ntes shipments ...ring the past ...tively small ...gypt. The ... sufficient ... manu... ade...

drinks and wines generally. There are to be new taxes on Stock Exchange transactions, taxes on interest paid on money on deposit at banks a bigger tax on transactions and a heavier tax on luxuries.

Metric System.

Lord Southwark, better known as Mr. Cawston, M.P., a genial and popular Liberal whip, is introducing a bill into the House of Lords with a view to the adoption of the metric system and decimal coinage in this country. The report of a departmental committee on the subject stated that in the great trades there is no serious demand for the change; but when we consider the distributing trades the advantages of the adoption of the decimal system is obvious. To my mind the subject does not bear discussion. The metric system in goods and decimal system in money are the bases of systems in most parts of the civilised world, and undoubtedly helped the German trader in competing with his British rival in pre-war times. Every trader abroad has not got foreign trained clerks at his disposal and it is essential that our representatives should have catalogues drawn up in terms easily understood.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, June 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	.. ..	5,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	.. ..	Nil
Futures at New York July	.. ..	26.47 +3
,, ,, Oct.	.. ..	24.70 +9
,, ,, Jan.	.. ..	24.18 Unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	30.45 +5
,, ,, Orleans	.. ..	31.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	.. ..	27.51 + 1
,, Oct.	.. ..	23.83 +10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	8½
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	99½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

June. 27.

Late last night speculators bought Fine Broach July, and this morning the market was firmer, the nominal quotation being Rs. 706. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 705 and the rate quickly advanced to Rs. 707, later on reaching Rs. 710 on continued buying. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 711 and closing rates were as under.

The ready market has been steady. Buyers are not inclined to follow the rise in contract prices, and the demand has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Fine Broach	July	..	Rs. 711
Good Sawginned Dharwar	July	..	,, 720
,, M.G. Coompta	,,	..	,, 758
,, ,, Westerns	,,	..	,, 730

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 27TH JUNE 1918.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	F.G	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		575	540	500	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab		570	535		,,
Sawginned Dharwar				717	,,
M.G. Westerns				727	,,
M.G. Coompta				759	,,
M.G. Bagalkot				735	,,
M.G. Anjar			742		,,
M.G. Mundra			752		,,
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			720		,,
Laktar Ginned			720		,,
M.G. Athni Miraj				752	,,
M.G. Muthia		580	550		,,
M.G. Broach	710	700	690		,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 26th June 1918.

Cotton	9,823 bales
Wheat	5,281 cwts
Linseed	2,866 ,,
Rape, &c	172 ,,
Gingellyseed	268 ,,
Poppyseed	275 ,,
Groundnuts	776 ,,
Castorseed	250 ,,
Rice	14,842 ,,
Myrabollams	824 ,,
Cottonseed	358 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,451 ,,
Jowar	101 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,653 ,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 27th June, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	F.G F. Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	575	540	500	.. Ready
Sciude-Punjab (M.G.)	..	570	535	..	.. Ready
Mundra (M.G.)	..	..	..	755	745 Ready
Limdi Dharangadhara (M.G.)	..	..	720	710	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	715	705	695	..	.. Ready
Kadi	..	..	725	715	.. Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	..	..	.. Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	580	545	..	.. Ready
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.)	..	..	..	737	722 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	722	707 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	730	715 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	.. Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	757	742 Ready
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	757	742 Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 27th 1918 — 6-30 p.m.

	Basis Terms	Ball Delivery
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-36	....	7 11 0
,, Cawapore 76-36	....	7 10 0
Kerachi Baadla	....	....
,, Brown Delhi	7 8 0	....
,, Cawnpore	7 6 0	....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 12 0	....
Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 0 0
Thin	7 10 0	8 0 0
White 85-18	7 6 0	....
,, 76-36	....	....
,, 70-36	....	....
Rice	....	....
White	12 8 0	....
	43 8 0	....
	4 0 0	....
	38 8 0	....
	53 0 0	10 12 0
	Rs. a. p	
	8 2 2	
	8 2 3	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 27th 1918.

	Rate per lb: As. ps:
Davids No. 10	15—12
Jhapurji No. 16	14—13
Simplex No. 10	14—12
Edward No. 10	14—12
Light Houses No. 6½	13— 7

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 27th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
,, Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
For. Demand	203½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	217½
Shanghai	311
Japan	145½
Singapore	100½

Market quiet

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-8-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 18-7-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 108-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 108-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203¼.
Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 138¼.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 218.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 309½.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155¼.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the Nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 90.
3½ per cent. Paper 64.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement long dated 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Maras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market opened weak on account of Bulls unloading but improveed during the latter part of the day and closed steady.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,340, Swan 777-8, Standard 2,090, Simplex 1,012-8, Sapudjee 151-4, Pearls 685, New Greats 432-8, Madhowji 2,800, Kohinoor 1,735 Kasturchand 1,600, Ind. Malwa 372-8, Ind. Bleeching 202-8, Finlay 570, Fazulbhoy 935, David 622-8, Currimbhoy 437-8, Crescent 297-8, Century 525 Central India 2,800, Bombay United 1,010, Bombay Dyeing 1,590, Advance 1,500, Bundi 22, Cen. Mining 39-8, Ind. Cement 340, Katni Ordinary 243-12, Katni-Deferred 1,235, Tata Ordinary 246-4, Tata New O. 97-8p. Tata Old D. 1,160, Tata New D. 3,90p. Alcocks 800, Bombay Burma 645, Bombay Tramway 375, Bombay Steam 325, and Tata Hydro 1,280.

The following are the closing quotations of the New Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,340, Swan 775, Standard 2,087-8, Simplex 1,005, Shapurji 150, Pearls 685, New Greats 432/2, Madhowji 2,800, Kohinoor 1,755, Kasturchand 1,590, Ind. Malwa 370, Ind. Bleeching 200, Finlay 570, Fazulbhoy 9,378 David 620, Curimbhoy 435, Crescent 295, Century 525, Central India 2,800, Bombay United 1,010, Bombay Dyeing 1,590, Advance 1,500, Bundi 22, Cen. Mining 39, Ind. Cement 340, Katni Ordinary 245, Katni Deferred 1,235, Tata Ordinary 245, Tata New O. 93-8, Tata Old D. 1,160, Tata New D. 390, Alcocks 800, Bombay Burma 640, Bombay Tramway 372-8, Bombay Steam 325, Bombay Telephone 125, and Tata Hydro 1,280.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, April 25.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a trifling decrease of £18,735 as compared with last week's return.

SILVER.

The price has now reached a point at which silver costing a dollar per fine ounce on the other side of the Atlantic can be supplied to this market at a reasonable profit (insurance, carriage etc. included). Unless sometning unexpected happens, future movements of the price are likely to be on a very limited scale.

An important act of legislation has been passed by the U. S. Senate, which,, whilst demonstrating the cordial cooperation in finance between the U. S. A. and Great Britain, relieves the strain of providing silver for Indian coinege. The Bill grants power to melt 350,000,000 silver dollars (about 271,000,000 fine ounces), and to dispose of the Bullion, to be replaced by subsequent purchases. As information has been cabled from India that the Indian Government has secured 150,000,000 ounces from the U. S. Government, of further 121,000,000 ounces are available for such purposes as the U. S. Government may decide.

The amount of 150,000,000 ounces is sufficient to provide 4,363 lakhs of rupees, a sum which should be adequate to meet currency demands for some considerable time. It was announced in Parliament yesterday that about 198,000,000 fine ounces had been purchased for coinage between February 1915 and March 31st, 1918 (average price 39.03d.). The holding of silver by the Indian Treasury on January 31st 1915 was 3,030 lakhs, and on March 31st 1918. 1,079, lakhs—a reduction of 1,951 lakhs. As 198 million ounces of silver can be minted into 5,760 lakhs of rupees, the net absorption in the period mentioned was 7,711 lakhs. Therefore even at the high rate of absorption indicated, 150 million fine ounces of silver would suffice to maintain the silver holding at the same level for about 21 1/2 months.

The Indian Currency returns given below, show an increase in the silver holding of 215 lakhs. By a new arrangement the total on April 15th includes silver in, or en route from the United States.

(In lakhs of rupees)	Mar. 31	Apl. 7	Apl. 15
Notes in Circulation	9,979	9,745	10,183
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	1,079	1,044	1,259
Gold coin and bullion in India	2,685	2,486	2,330
Gold out of India	67	67	45

The stock in Shanghai on that 20th instant consisted of about 32,600,000 ounces in sycee and 14, 700,000 dollars as compared with about 32,250,000 ounces in sycee and 14,700,000 dollars on the 13th instant.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.

April 19, 47 3/4d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 20, 48 1/4d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 22, 49d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 23, 49d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 24, 49 1/4d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 25, 49 1/4d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 48.75d.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is two-pence above that fixed a week ago.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, June 27.

Assistant Surgeon S. C. Jariwala, L.M. & S., has been placed in charge of the Nadiad Dispensary with effect from the afternoon of 15th June 1918.

The Reverend A. C. Gaul, Chaplain on special duty at St. Mary's Poona, is transferred to No. 5, Training Battalion Camp, Kirkee.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to invest all stipendiary Presidency Magistrates in the City and Island of Bombay with the powers to issue warrants of arrest referred to in sections 4 and 10 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel E. O'Brien to do duty, with effect from the 5th June 1918, as Political Agent in Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties as Administrator of the Porbandar State, pending further orders.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 1st April 1918 vice Mr. Motilal Ratanji Kochari, retired.

Mr. Framji Barjorji Garda to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, and to remain seconded.

Mr. Ramprasad Maganlal Mehta to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, vice Mr. F. B. Garda.

Mr. K. D. Mokasi, Head Karkun of the Sindgi Taluka and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Bijapur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with the additional power, to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

The undermentioned Magistrates of the Third Class in the district of Surat are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Laxmishanker Pranshanker Naik, Acting Mahalkari, Valod.

Mr. Parvatishanker Harishanker Joshi, Aval Karkun, Bulsar.

Mr. N. L. Pradhan, Mamlatdar of the Mangaon Taluka and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Second Class Subordinate Judges for filling up the vacancy in the First Grade of Second Class Subordinate Judges caused by the death of Mr. Vaman Ramchandra Kulkarni:—

Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai to be Second Class, First Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Maganlal Ghelabhai Mehta to be substantive pro tem., Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Madhav Hari Limaye to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Bapalal Harilal Desai to be substantive pro tem, Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Sumitra Anantaya Hattyongadi to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Sakarlal Javerilal Yajnik to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Jagannath Balkrisrna Phanse to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge

Mr. Krishnanath Ganesh Palkar to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Govind Gopal Brahma, on return from leave, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, vice Mr. Shaikh Ismail Karim, reverting.

Mr. D. T. Date, Mamlatdar of Madha and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Class in that district.

The Governor-In-Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Bulakidas Bapuji Trivedi on relief by Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to be City Magistrate at Ahmedabad vice Mr. Chhaganlal Harilal Mehta, reverting.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Keshavrav Balkrishna Vasudev, LL.B., to do duty temporarily as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, pending further orders.

The Governor-in-Council is further pleased to direct that Mr. Vasudev shall try such cases as the Session Judge of Ahmedabad may make over to him for trial.

Mr. E. P. White, Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension for one year on medical certificate of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. B. M. Bayly, I.C.S., ras been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medicali certificate for six months.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Deputy Director of Civil Supplies and to appoint Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., to hold it till further orders.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to authorise Mr. Cassum Ismail Mohid, a Master in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's service, to pilot coasting vessels in the Port of Bombay.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons with effect from the dates specified against their names:—

Mr. S. J. Jhirad, M.B., B.S., 7th April 1918.

Mr. P. S. Karnadkar, M.M., B.S., 19th April 1918.

Mr. S. A. Shah, L. M. & S., 28th April 1918.

Mr. G. R. Khandedia, M.B., B.S., 15th May 1918.

Dr. N. F. Surveyor, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.) D.P.H., (Cantob.), Acting 2nd Physician J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica G. M. College, has been granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks with effect from the 15th April 1918.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Reverend Dr. MacRae:—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 18th February 1918.

Major M. S. Irani, I.M.S., to act as Superintendent, Special Prison, Crater, in addition to his miyitary duties, with effect from the 9th April 1918.

Shibzada Haroon Qadr Syud Moosa Ali Meerza, Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Gujarat Irrigation District and should relieve Mr. Salman Badr-ud-in Tyabji of the additional charge held by him.

The leave granted to Sahibzada Haroon Qadr Syud Moosa Ali Meerza, Executive Engineer, in Government Notification No. E-5151, dated 15th May 1918, is cancelled.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

There has been for some days an increasing demand for coal shares and a large business was put through in these securities to-day with prices in some cases showing a distinct improvement, notably in Central Pench, Jumoni and Parasea. Other coal shares are quoted some points lower than they stood at a month ago and it is probably on this account that they are again attracting attention. There was again a strong demand for jute mill shares in which a large turnover took place at full rates with a slightly easier feeling towards the close. In miscellaneous section Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery shares came in for strong demand, while other securities ruled fully firm. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 31-4, Belvedere 7-4, Central Kurkend 32-4, Central Pench 10-4, Equitable (ord) 41-8, Gopalichuck 10, Industry 15-8, Jainty Central 14, Jumoni 11, Kasta (Fully paid) 12-8, New Kessurgarh 20, Nodiha 14-8, Ondal (ord) 28-8, Parasea 8-4, Ranegunge 41-12, South Govindpur 6, Sudamdih (pref) 8, Uunion 15-8.

Jute:—Anglo Indian (ord) 234-8, Alliance (ord) 614 small lot, Barnagore (ord) 124, Ballay 222, Budge Budge (ord) 588, Dalhousie (pref) 115, Empire (ord) 68-4, Fort Gloster (ord) 728, Fort William (ord) 385, Howrah (ord) 51-6, Hooghly (ord) 83-8, Kamarhatty (ord) 704, Kanknarrah (ord) 780, Kelvin (ord) 855, Kinnison (ord) 914 small lot, Lawrence (ord) 597, Lansdowne (ord) 390, Lothian (ord) 292-8, Naihati (ord) 705 small lot, Northbrook (ord) 63, Reliance (ord) 44-8, Standard (ord) 673 small lot, Union (ord) 830.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 22 small lot, Bengal Brass 29, Behar Oil 47-4, Bowreah Cotton (ord) 330, Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 316, Dunbar Cotton (ord) 58, Eastern Paint 13-4 Kalyanpur Lime 15-12, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 22-12, Steel Products 2-10 p.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-8 to 64-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 65 to 65-4.

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CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

DETERRENT SENTENCE IN SAHARANPUR CASE.

Mr. Justice Ryves at the Allahabad High Court on Saturday heard a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Saharanpur in the case of Jhamman, who had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment under section 6 of Act 9 of 1890 (cruelty to animals).

It was alleged that Jhamman and a boy (who was acquitted) were caught working three ponies in an unfit condition. One of the animals had an open wound on its back and the magistrate of Saharanpur, who tried the case, ordered its destruction.

The Sessions Judge, in referring the case to the High Court, said that section 6 did not permit of anything more deterrent than a fine. The offence committed really had reference to section 3 (a) for which imprisonment up to three months could be awarded. Whilst the Sessions Judge had as great a dislike of cruelty to animals as the magistrate he doubted whether, looking at the matter from a legal point of view, the maximum penalty was justified. To a certain extent the applicant had been punished by the destruction of his pony, and as far as the Sessions Judge knew that was the only prevention for cruelty to animals.

The magistrate in his explanation said that section 6 was written instead of section 3 by a slip of the pen and that he meant to convict the accused under section 3.

His lordship said the magistrate pointed out that there had been no fewer than nineteen similar cases since the beginning of the year. In these circumstances it seemed to his lordship that a deterrent sentence was called for. His lordship declined to interfere.—"Pioneer."

Bandlo Khan a police constable of Rangoon has been sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment by the Western Magistrate, Rangoon, for allowing a prisoner Chanu Meah to escape from the General Hospital, Rangoon. According to the evidence of a nurse the accused fell asleep.

OUR WONDERFUL WOMEN.

LABOUR MINISTER'S WARNING TO THE SCANDALMONGERS.

A striking demonstration was held in Manchester in mail week to show the part played by women in the war and to secure recruits for the women's army.

"We never suspected the wonderful capabilities of our women before the war," declared Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labour, in a recruiting speech. There was still wide scope for their use, he added, and the more who joined the army the more men could be released to check the enemy's desperate onrush.

Despite the satisfactory report of the women's committee who visited the camps in France, scandalmongering still continued. The Government resented these reflections on our women, and he warned those who dared to make false charges that punishment would be meted out in a drastic manner.

He deprecated the attempts which had been made during the past few days to break up the national unit. If he thought the Prime Minister or the Government were false to their charge he and others would have the courage to come out and tell the people so, but until such evidence was produced we ought not to tolerate this intriguing, nor give any sanction to the people who were so busily engaged in it.—"Times."

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER FINED £50 EACH.

OVERSIGHT REGARDING AEROPLANE ADVERTISEMENTS.

One of the summonses against Mr. Charles G. Grey, editor of the "Aeroplane," and the General Publishing Co., Breams-buildings, was withdrawn at Bow-street in mail week. On the second summons a fine of £50 was imposed in each case, with 15 guineas costs against the company.

The charge against Mr. Grey and the company was that they published in the "Aeroplane" on April 10 information respecting the place of manufacture of aeroplanes, contrary to the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Sir Archibald Bodkin, who prosecuted, said that on March 29 Mr. Grey was informed by the Press Bureau that it was undesirable that advertisements of aeorplane factories should be accompanied by illustrations of the exact locality of the works indicated. In the issue of the "Aeroplane" of April 10 there appeared an advertisement illustration with regard to which it was now acknowledged there had been some oversight.

Mr. Travers Humphreys, defending, explained that Mr. Grey did not deal with the advertisements, and he promised on his behalf and on behalf of the company that every possible precaution should be taken in future.—The "Daily Chronicle."

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

NOTEWORTHY DEVELOPMENT IN THE PRESIDENCY.

1225 SOCIETIES : 128,161 MEMBERS.

The following Resolution reviewing the Annual Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1916-17 is issued :—

The report submitted by the Registrar on the working of the Co-operative Societies of the Presidency proper during the year 1916-17 presents a record of progress and development which may justifiably be regarded as noteworthy, especially in view of the adverse influences which were operative during the period in question. That the results reported should have been achieved in the existing conditions is a testimony to the strength and vitality of the co-operative movement and the hold which it has gained on public opinion. The influences of the war for the first time exercise their full effect on the operations of the societies. The financial stringency imposed appreciable restrictions on resort to the general money market, while the wide response to the appeal on behalf of the War Loan had a somewhat similar effect in respect of local money resources. The shortage of labour due to recruitment and other causes connected with the war adversely affected the agricultural societies, especially those established in irrigation tracts dependent on imported labour. A widespread visitation of plague in the Deccan seriously hampered the activities of many of the societies, while the heavy late rains and floods in the south-eastern part of the Presidency caused extensive damage to house property, necessitating the diversion of the resources of the local societies into unproductive channels. Nevertheless there has been no year in the history of the co-operative movement in this Presidency in which it has made greater advance, whether in respect of the expansion of the field of operations and the achievement of tangible results or from the less material but not less essential point of view of the growth of the spirit of co-operation and mutual trust and the recognition of the benefits to be derived from the application of these principles. The number of new societies that were registered during this period was 262, and at the close of the year the total number of registered societies of all kinds stood at 1,225 with a membership of 128,461. These latter figures represent increases of 27 and 22 per cent. respectively over those of the previous year. The aggregate working capital of the societies was Rs. 1,21,92,000, representing an advance of 26 per cent. on the preceding year's total.

Dealing first with agricultural societies, which form the bulk of the total, their number rose during the year from 808 to 1,037, and their working capital was increased from Rs. 39,76,000 to Rs. 50,92,000. Of the latter amount 39 per cent., as against 38 in the preceding year, consisted of individual deposits, a proportion which, having regard to the great increase in the total capital, is a gratifying indication of the extent to which these societies are encouraging local thrift and command the confidence of the people. It is satisfactory to note that the average working capital per head, after undergoing a considerable decline recently, has now risen to Rs. 65, though, as the Registrar observes, this figure still falls considerably short of what should be regarded as a proper standard. Out of 918 societies which came under audit classification during the year, 80 per cent. were classified as first-rate or fair, a distinct improvement on the results of the previous year's classification.

SOLID PROGRESS.

Turining to the progress of this branch of the co-operative movement in individual parts of the Presidency, it may be noted that in the Dharwar District, which has from the beginning been its stronghold, there has been a further notable advance, the number of societies increasing from 118 to 135 with 15,000 members and a working capital of 11½ lakhs, of which half represents purely local resources. Solid progress is also reported from Satara, where the movement, which had a somewhat disastrous commencement, is now being guided along right lines. The number of societies in this district now stands at 85 with a membership of 4,200. The Belgaum societies, which derive as much as two-thirds of their funds from local resources, also show a good record. In the Konkan and the Southern Deccan conditions, in the former case for economic and social reasons, in the latter because of the general illiteracy of the agricultural population, are not so favourable to the development of co-operative enterprise, but there has been a considerable advance in certain areas, notably in the southern part of the Bijapur District and the Barsi Taluka. As regards the Northern Deccan progress has been very marked in the Poona District, where the number of societies increased by 50 per cent., but in Ahmednagar, although there is an intense demand for credit, the experience of the early stages of the movement indicates the necessity of proceeding with extreme caution in the formation of new societies. East Khandesh, thanks to good organization in the initial stages and to the presence of business-like committees, offers a most promising field for co-operation. The working capital of the societies nearly doubled itself during the year, three quarters of the total consisting of local deposits. In Gujarat, where the conditions approximate to those of the Konkan, progress is generally slow. Surat suffers from a plethora of poor societies. In Broach only has there been any considerable activity on really satisfactory lines.

SPREAD OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

A development which is full of promise for the future is the spread of agricultural co-operation to fields other than that of credit pure and simple. During the year there were established 42 new societies of the noncredit type, having for their object either the purchase of agricultural implements, material and stock or the sale of produce. Of the societies of this class, nine are dairy societies formed among gavlis engaged in the milk trade within municipal areas. The importance to the public of the establishment of an organization which will ensure the production and handling of milk in sanitary conditions and its economic distribution has received practical recognition at the hands of Government, who have sanctioned the grant of loans partly free of interest to approved societies having these objects in view. But it is essential to the success of the movement that the municipalities should assume control of the trade and regulate it, thereby removing the unfair disadvantage under which the members of the societies now labour as compared with non-members who are subject to no self-imposed restrictions in the exercise of their trade. Government commend this question to the earnest attention of the municipalities of the Presidency. The striking development that has already at this early stage taken place in respect of societies for the purchase of cake-manure and the sale of cotton respectively is exemplified by the fact that their transactions during the year covered over sixty-eight lakhs of pounds of the former commodity and over fifty-one lakhs of pounds of the latter. The shortage of railway transport hampered these operations, and the same difficulty was experienced by the societies for the sale of jaggery, which nevertheless managed to dispose of some eighty lakhs of pounds of this article. These produce-selling societies fulfil a twofold purpose, inasmuch as they not only secure fair prices for their members, but also supplement the operations of the local credit societies with which they are connected by serving as the agency for the collection of the advances which the latter have made in connection with the production of the materials placed on the market. The cotton-selling societies also discharge a useful function by grading the produce, arranging for its correct and expeditious weighment and, generally, combating the abuses which are prevalent in connection with the cotton trade. Another type of society for which there should be a wide field of usefulness is that which engages in cattle breeding. The number of these rose during the year from two to nine. The principal difficulty with which they have to contend is that of arranging for suitable grazing and Government trust therefore that Revenue officers will, so far as possible, assist them in securing the requisite facilities in this respect.

BOMBAY CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK.

The stringency of the money market was a source of some difficulty and embarrassment to the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, but that institution was nevertheless able during the year to increase its working capital from 18.4 to 22.8 lakhs. The expensiveness of deposit capital, however, eventually compelled it, in order to avoid an undesirable reduction of its working margin, to raise its lending rate from 7 to 7½ per cent., a step which could hardly fail to affect seriously its customers, the primary societies, whose average normal rate on loans to members is only 9 3/8 per cent. The total amount of loans made by the Bank was Rs. 13,35,806. During the year it continued to finance directly the Nira Canal group of credit societies. Further satisfactory progress was made in the recovery of the extensive arrears due from members of these societies, which at one time seriously impaired their credit and arrested their development. The effect of the improved state of affairs in this respect is visible in the increase from 4½ to 6 lakhs of the total loans from the Central Bank to these societies. During the year a fresh group of 17 societies similarly dependent on the Bank was established in the newly developed sugarcane areas irrigated by the Godavari and Pravara canals, where the demand for credit is very insistent. It is satisfactory to note that precautions are being taken to guard against the unsound methods of working which nearly brought disaster in the case of the Nira Canal societies. This is all the more necessary as the local material for the formation of societies is stated to be of a somewhat unpromising character.

The dearness of money referred to in the preceding paragraph was not an altogether unmixed evil, since it made it possible for the first time to organize district central banks with a reasonable prospect of success, thus checking the tendency of the primary societies to depend to an undue extent on the central money market, to the exclusion of the resources available in the mofussil headquarter towns. The impetus thus given resulted in the formation of three new district central banks and the conversion of an existing urban bank into a fourth such institution. These developments occurred late in the year, and it is still too early to judge of their effect, but they are undoubtedly a step in the right direction, introducing as they do, over a wider area a very desirable link in the chain of credit extending from the agriculturist to the central money market.

SYSTEM OF GUARANTEEING UNIONS.

A more important development still is the definite introduction during the year in this Presidency of the system of Guaranteeing Unions, which exercise supervision over the operations of the primary societies affiliated in the same group and serve as intermediaries in the matter of the advance of funds between societies in the group and the Central Banks. Twenty-two such Unions containing 115 affiliated societies were established in the course of the year. The extent to which the creation of this organization will have the anticipated effect of improving the working of primary societies, increasing the stability of their credit, and diminishing the demand for official supervising agencies yet remains to be seen but an encouraging beginning has been made, and it is reported that the effect produced by some of the best unions on the backward societies affiliated in these groups has already been truly remarkable.

PEOPLE'S BANKS.

With regard to the various types of non-agricultural societies, such as People's Banks, communal societies, and societies of employees, Government servants, mill-hands and artizans, no special developments are reported as having occurred during the year. The People's Banks, though adversely affected by war conditions have continued to work satisfactorily, and are reported in some cases to have had more funds at their disposal than they could utilize. The special audit of their perations which is now being conducted will, it is hoped, provide a safeguard against the danger of resort to unsound methods of finance to which these institutions are peculiarly exposed. As regards employees' societies, there are several indications of the important moral benefits which accrue from this from of co-operation, benefits in which the employer necessarily shares. As examples of these may be cited the improvement reported to be noticeable in the efficiency of the railway staff at certain stations as a result of the activities of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Society; also the excellent results obtained by the establishment by the municipalities of Kaira and Nadiad of societies for the sale of domestic necessaries among their conservancy staff, and the notable effect produced by similar means on the sweeper community in Satara in the way not only of debt-redemption but also of moral regeneration. The Servants of India continued their admirable work in conection with the group of debt-redemption societies among the Bombay labouring classes. The high prices of yarn and dyes, the presence of plague and the occurrence of destructive floods combined to cause a severe depression in the hand-weaving trade, and there was a slight reduction in the number of weaving societies, though their total working capital showed some increase. A new double-fly-shuttle slay was perfected during the year from which good results are anticipated when the trade revives with the cessation of the present adverse conditions.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING.

In the face of the present high cost of labour and materials and the difficulty of raising capital on moderate terms, co-operative housing is making slow progress. Of the three housing societies now in existence only one, the Sarasvat Society, has actually started building operations; it now owns five houses, giving accommodation to 42 families.

The Governor in Council desires to record once more his high appreciation of the devoted work of the Honorary Organizers, whose advice and help are one of the main sources of strength of the co-operative movement and to whose zeal and enthusiasm its rapid expansion is largely attributable. To Mr. Ewbank also, who has continued to administer the societies with efficiency and sympathy and who has submitted an extremely interesting and instractive report, the acknowledgments of Government are due.

NOTABLE PROGRESS IN SIND.

As in the Presidency proper so also in Sind, the year has witnessed notable progress. The number of agricultural societies has doubled itself, while the working capital has risen from Rs. 82,000 to 1,22,000. Loans to members during the year amounted to nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs. The movement in the Province, thanks to the energy of Rao Bahadur Gobindram Salamatrai and the support of the revenue officers, has now reached a stage when it requires greater attention and closer supervision than it has been posible to devote to it under the existing arrangements. It is also desirable that it should be more closely co-ordinated with the work of the Presidency proper, so that it may benefit more directly by the experience already gained there. Arrangements have accordingly been made to bring co-operative work in Sind under the control of the Registrar, with an Assistant Registrar specially appointed for the Province.

BARONET CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

OBTAINS NAVAL UNIFORM BY FALSE PRETENCES.

Before the Recorder, at the Central Criminal Court on the 24th April, the Rev. Sir Douglas Edward Scott, 54, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour, upon an indictment charging him with bigamy and obtaining a naval uniform by false pretences.

In stating the facts Mr. Percival Clarke, who appeared for the prosecution, said that the defendant went through the ceremony of marriage with Mrs. Williams, an assistant at the Reading Station refreshment room. He had told Mrs. Williams that his wife had died two years ago. On the representation that he was a commander in the Navy he obtained a uniform, with decorations, and tendered bogus cheques.

It was stated by Detective-sergeant Purkiss that in his early days the defendant was in the mercantile marine. In 1905 he was ordained, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his cousin. He afterwards inherited a fortune of £7,000 and another of £4,000. Having become engaged to a young woman in the North of England, he inserted in a newspaper fraudulent statement of Lady Scott's death. The banns were published, but the father of the young woman interfered. The young woman later on gave birth to a child.

Mr. O'Malley, for the defence, said that the defendant denied that he was the father of the child. He had offered his services to the Royal Army Medical Corps, but had not been found suitable. There came to him a struggle to escape from an entanglement, and he endeavoured to join the forces. Counsel asked the Recorder to look upon the case as an episode of an old man's passion. Lady Scott was willing to forgive him and look after him.

The Recorder characterised the defendant's conduct as disgraceful.

The resignation by Mr. F. J. Clark of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has been accepted by the Governor-in-Council.

A GANG BROUGHT TO BOOK.

RECORD OF EIGHTEEN BURGLARIES.

SENSATIONAL CASE AT THANA.

In the Sessions Court of Thana.

Sessions Case No. 21 of 1918.

Imperator v. Govind Sonya and 14 others.

The Thana Sessions Court presided over by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Additional Sessions Judge, was the scene of a prolonged trial for seven weeks, ending with 24th June, of a sensational case under sections 400 and 401 of the I. P. Code, over the charge that the 15 Kaikadi accused had between January and September, 1917, been members of a gang associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity, theft or robbery or all three or two of those crimes. The prosecution was conducted throughout by the Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mr. Shringarpure, B.A., LL.B., latterly joined by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. S. K. Bhagwat, B.A., LL.B., assisted by Mr. Parulekar, B.A., LL.B., Police Prosecutor, and the accused were defended by Mr. Rustom J. Modi, Bar.-at-Law, and Mr. B. B. Gupte, B.A., LL.B.

It happened that between the months of January and September, 1917, about 18 burglaries were committed by large bands of people in the Surat, Satara, Nasik and Thana districts and the Kolhapur State attended with extraordinary quickness of movements, cunning and skill combined at times with frightful savagery against inmates of the houses that completely disables them from taking prompt action by raising hue and cry and prevented pursuit and detection for a long time. The latest of the dacoities were committed at Niphad in the Nasik district, at Sion, in Bombay island, and at Goregaum in the Salsette island. In the first, the Mamlatdar, Mr. Natu, and his wife and servants were given a severe thrashing, while the robbers ran away with boxes containing ornaments which were found rifled of their contents in the neighbourhood. At Sion a fat Brahman priest was mercilessly belaboured, but his cries having awakened neighbours the burglars ran away with only a blanket. At Goregaum the Brahman manager of the Khoti estate and the members of his family were handled most savagely and were robbed of every ornament in the house. Within a few months ornaments worth over Rs. 10,000 had been carried in these burglaries. In every case the methods pursued were almost similar; a hole was bored into the wall of the house close to the door and the door opened by unfastening it from inside, the other doors fastened from outside to prevent the inmates getting out, those who approached were struck with stones and prevented from being of any use and almost Hunnish frightfulness adopted where resistance was offered or feared. The burglary was as a rule heralded by a visit of one or two men in Gosavi's costume professing to beg, but evidently moving about to note if the females wore rich ornaments and to have a view of the house and its ins and outs.

THANA POLICE'S PROMPTNESS.

The Nasik and Thana District Police traced these burglaries to the Kaikadis residing at Jacob's Circle and other places close by in Bombay and it is due to the prompt action of the Thana Police that the majority of the gang were arrested just as they were starting on a new expedition on a larger scale than before. It was soon found that there was a secret gang of Kaikadi immigrants from the Dekkhan that was responsible not only for the dacoities at Nifad, Sion and Goregaum, but for several such offences in various parts of the Presidency from January, 1917. As is found necessary in case of secret gangs two of the leaders had to be turned into approvers to get at the bottom of the organization and practices of the society. One of them, Fakira Shankar, was shortly to be knighted as Naik of the gang, because he had stolen at least once ornaments after breaking into a house singly and noiselessly without disturbance and violence. He was associated with five other Kaikadi Naiks; all members of a single family hailing from the Kurundwad State, one Gangi (widow of Mahadu Naik of an old gang, who was convicted in 1903 at Thana of dacoity and transported to the Andamans) and Ramchandra (son of Bhima, who was involved in the same dacoity) and others. All these are related by blood or marriage connections, except two of the accused. One interesting peculiarity of Kaikadi gangs is that the women are closely associated with the males in their enterprises and are themselves old offenders and sought as, or proud to be, wives or mistresses of the most enterprising males of the gang from whom they are divorced or separated with the greatest ease. Of the accused in this case five are women, all of whom except one (a Mahratta mistress of accused 4) are old offenders. Sundri has as many as 14 convictions to her credit. After her experience with her former husband she has remarried Fakira Shankar, the approver, the most respectable from the point of view an old gentleman of the jail who has married her own sister not quite fit for the hereditary enterprises of the caste.

EIGHT ACCUSED CONVICTED.

The jury unanimously found the first five accused—all Naiks—guilty under section 400, I. P. Code, (as members of a gang of dacoits) and three other accused as well the first five accused as guilty under section 401 (as members of a gang of thieves and robbers) and declared the others to be innocent under either of the sections. The Court agreeing with the jury convicted the first five accused under sections 400 and 401 and sentenced the first three accused to transportation for life and the two other to five years' rigorous imprisonment and fines and agreeing with the jurors as assessors convicted three other accused (Nos. 6, 7 and 9) under section 401, I. P. Code, and sentenced them to various terms of rigorous imprisonment and fines and disagreeing with the assessors convicted a
(except two Nos. 8 and 1
and sentenced them to
rigorous imprisonment
fied wholly two of the
12).

A FATAL FALL.

INQUEST ON DEATH OF DE BRITTO.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Joseph De Britto, aged 34, a coal broker who was found lying injured on the pavement in Apollo Street at midnight on the 21st instant, and died in the hospital shortly after.

Mr. J. C. Garner of the Motor Transport said in his evidence that he had been to the Entente Club at midnight and was playing a game of smooker with the deceased and another man, Brown. They had drinks, but he did not see the deceased drinking. He paid for two drinks first and when the deceased came for another three drinks. The deceased left the club after a game of billiards. The deceased left alone and went down the stairs; before he had left he was refused a drink. A little while after, Mr. Gautray, the proprietor of the club, looked out of the club and saw the deceased lying on the pavement below as if he had gone to sleep. He had heard no noise, or alarm. When witness went down he found the deceased lying on the pavement as if he was badly hurt. Blood streamed from the back of his head. A gharrywalla explained to the members of the club who had come down that he had seen the deceased attempt to climb the railing of the window on the first floor, and that in doing so he lost his balance and fell into the street. There had been no quarrel in the club.

PROPRIETOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. E. W. Gautray, proprietor of the club, stated that the deceased was drunk and intoxicated and asked for more drink, which the witness refused, as he thought the deceased did not need any more. He was muttering to himself and went down[illegible] When witness saw the deceased lying o[illegible]vement they all went down and put the dece[illegible]d in a gharry, and took him to a hospital. Some cement was lying on the pavement which had fallen from the ledge of the window on the first floor.

In reply to questions Mr. Gautray said there was no light on the first floor.

Deputy Inspector Fergus[illegible]n in his evidence said cement had been dislodged from the window ledge and was strewn on the pavement below. There were cement and chunam marks on the shoes of the deceased. It was evident that the deceased had placed his foot on the window ledge and that it gave away. The gharrywalla who had seen the fall had not been traced although a reward had been offered. Witness had heard many rumours with regard to the case—rumours of quarrels in the club, foul play and so on, but they had been denied by the people who were said to have originated them. The Police had no suspicion of foul play.

BOMBAY GOSSIP.

In summing up the evidence to the jury the Coroner said he had heard many strange rumours about the case; he had heard that many naval officers had been placed under arrest and a ship was held up in connection with the case. But indeed Bombay gossip ordinarily regarding public or private affairs must be heard only to be disbelieved and the present was a case in point. The only point that might arouse the suspicion in the mind was the different statements made by Mr. Gautray before and after the death of the deceased. When the fall proved Mr. Gautray filled in the omissions in his previous statements. Had there been an affray it was unlikely that the neighbourhood would not have heard of it.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by the fracture of the base of the skull, the deceased having fallen accidentally from the first floor of the window on the stairs leading to the Entente Cordiale Club.

WATER POLO.

COLABA WAR HOSPITAL (I) DRAW WITH Y. M. C. A. (1).

A friendly game took place at the Back Bay Baths, on Wednesday evening last between the above teams. The exchanges were very even though scrappy. Winstanly scored for Colaba after five minutes play. In the second half, Lieut. Breslauer scored for the Y.M.C.A. and the whistle blew with the scores at one all.

This is the second time the Colaba team have played and they show a big improvement on their play of a few weeks ago when Victoria defeated them.

The Y.M.C.A. seven had their first introduction to Water Polo, some of them had never played in a game before. They have some fast swimmers amongst the team which was indicated by the ease with which they secured the ball on most occasions when thrown in.

Tyler, McClumycher, Breslauer and Munro ought to make a good nucleurs for the Y.M.C.A. team.

The teams lined up as follows :—

Y.M.C.A. :—Kichlau, goal; Lieut. Breslauer, right back; Tyler, left back; McClumper, centre half; Michael, right forward; Munro, centre forward; White, left forward.

The Colaba team very sportingly allowed the Y.M.C.A. to play Hyiam in the second half in place of Michael who had to retire.

Colaba War Hospital :—Tobey, goal; Collins, left back; Hanson, right back; Costello, centre half; Grainger, left forward; Winstanly, centre; Wall, right forward. Referee : Smith of Colaba.

Mr. Richard Cecil Brown, I.M.S., h[illegible] been permitted to retire from His Majest[illegible] Covenanted Civil Service on the Bom[illegible] establishment with effect from the [illegible] March 1918.

Lieutenant J. Fenwick, I.S.M.D., C[illegible] ed), held medical charge of his Er[illegible] the Governor's Band, Body Guar[illegible] hold Establishment and Army [illegible] men, from the forenoon of 10t[illegible] to the afternoon of 15th Ju[illegible] days inclusive.

BOMB[illegible]

SAT[illegible]
University Senate [illegible] gir Hall, 5-45 P.M.

SUNDA[illegible]
Mails for Muscat, Jas[illegible] Bushire, Charbar[illegible] at the Bombay Gene[illegible] 8-0 a.m.

MONDAY, J[illegible]
Exemption Tribunal sits at T[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and [illegible]
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. [illegible] At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	17 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchel, Bandmaster, to-day, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A condolence meeting in connection with the death of Prince Shivajirao of Kolhapur, a public meeting of the Maratha community will be held in the Hirabag Hall, C. P. Tank Road, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) next Sunday. All Marathas are requested to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bandarabbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Sunday the 30th June 1918.

Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 29th instant.

THE LOTUS CIRCLE.

The annual gathering of the Lotus Circle will be held to-morrow, and a public lecture will be delivered in Gujarati in the Hall of the Good Life League, 4, Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.) by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, on Dadabhai Naoroji—the Patriot Saint of India. Mr. F. H. Dadachanji, will preside.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Physiology School, Grant Medical College to-day, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), when the following persons will be proposed as members of the Society. Dr. Meherjibhoy Fardoonji Bisni, Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukhthankar, and Dr. Jethalal Nathalal Parikh. Dr. M. B. Soparkar, will deliver a lecture on "Bilharziosis." The lecture will be accompanied by Magic Lantern demonstration and Microscopical Specimens.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 26th Jun[illegible]

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks
Dhobi Talao	1
Khumbharwada	
Tardeo	
Maratha Hospital	
Total ..	
SMALL-POX ..	
CHOLERA ..	

Total Mortality

PLAGUE [illegible]

The foll[illegible]
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and Na[illegible]
for the[illegible]
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Ba[illegible]
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Si[illegible]

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(ord) 814 small lot. Barnagore (ord) 124. Ballay were done at Rs. 65 to 65-4.

Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note that no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Contributions which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be returned and are immediately destroyed. Correspondents and contributors should keep copies of their MS. Badly written, illegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answer to Correspondents."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

V. S. TRIVEDI (Ahmadabad).—If you will send us the correct Matriculation Results of the Tutorial High School we shall be pleased to publish same.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 28th June, 1918.

NO HALF-MEASURES.

A section of the Anglo-Indian press has been busy, during the past few days, in publishing "forecasts" of the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals. These anticipations, it need hardly be said, have been mainly "evolved from the inner consciousness" of the writers concerned, and their chief inspiration has been the wish which, according to the proverb, is father to the thought! Even so, it is amusing to observe that the "London correspondents" of such journals as the "Englishman," and the "Madras Mail" cannot reconcile their versions of the truth, with the result that the editorial interpretations that were thereupon found to be necessary, have made confusion worse confounded. It is a peculiarly futile proceeding to raise premature and necessarily misleading discussion on the merits of isolated proposals alleged to form part of the Montagu-Chelmsford report, but it may be supposed that the prevailing indulgence in unintelligent anticipations of the coming event, is not a proceeding due to excessive simplicity. The "Madras Mail" and others of its kidney feel they are doing helpful work in drawing on their imagination for facts!

A contrast to these tactics is afforded ...the spirit in which the Indian public ...waiting the publication of the Montagu ...me. It is true that the mood of ...istic expectancy which was induced ...ountry with Mr. Montagu's ad- ...latterly, and for good reasons, ...and more to be tinged with ...ense. That circumstance, ...nly helped to stiffen the ...n to await the issue ...jence. The country ...ntage, in this regard, ...n mind. While it is ...e to the proposals that may emanate from the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, it is armed with a sure "touchstone," in Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer's phrase, to test and appraise their merits. There can be no question but that it is in the light of the Congress-League scheme that the national acceptance or rejection of the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals will be finally determined. When that is said, of course, it is not implied, as has been sought to be misrepresented in certain quarters, that an irrational and unalterable adherence to every minor detail of the national proposal is contemplated. But neither should any one be left in any doubt that if the fundamental *principles* which are the very soul of the Congress-League scheme,—and which are clear as noon-day,—are ignored or rejected in the official scheme, that scheme will not, and cannot, be accepted by the country. In that event it cannot fail to be automatically rejected by the overwhelming weight of national sentiment and opinion.

It is a most gratifying sign of the times that the real, the vital choice with which the country will soon be practically confronted, is so clearly and universally apprehended. Attempts have been persistently made,—and it may be confidently expected that they will not be relaxed,—to obscure the issue, to ...dividing the national purpose in regard to the task that lies before it. The manifesto issued by the Bengal leaders which we published yesterday, may therefore be welcomed as sounding an opportune note of warning. Messrs. Motilal Ghose, B. Chakravarti, C. R. Dass, A. K. Fazlul Huq and their colleagues have rendered a public service in drawing pointed attention to the mischievous intrigue that is afoot. "We have reasons to believe," they say, "that efforts are being made in certain quarters to secure public support for the new reforms even if they should fall short of the popular demands. Under the guise of emphasising our responsibility in the matter of the reform proposals and the necessity of an open mind in considering them, all the old and familiar arguments—of practical politics, expediency, prudence, "half a loaf being better than no bread," our unfitness for a full measure of provincial autonomy all at once, playing into the hands of the Anglo-Indians etc,—are once more being put forward with a view to induce an acceptance of whatever proposals may in the end be announced."

The exposure is as accurate as it should prove to be crushing. And the whole country will endorse the consequent conclusions which they have reached, and the line of action that is thereby indicated:

"It is therefore the distinct duty of all of us to see that a proper and an impartial consideration of the scheme of reforms on their merits is not prejudiced by efforts such as those mentioned above. Those who are loyal to the Imperial connection must make it absolutely clear to the authorities that any attempt at half measures will not help, but seriously hurt both the people and the Government. It will add to the present discontent and retard the prosecution of those measures for winning the war which we are so anxious to promote. It is also clearly their duty to insist upon the early establishment of complete responsible Government within a definite time, to be fixed by statute, as the only remedy for the present Indian unrest and the only solution of the Indian problem."

We are confident that when the time comes for formulating a national verdict on Mr. Montagu's scheme, it is in the above sense that the country will speak, and speak with firm decision and complete unity.

A NEW COMB-OUT.

We congratulate the Government of India on having at last realised the need for a drastic combing out of the eligible members of the European community in this country for military service. From the time that the Indian Defence Force was first constituted we have repeatedly drawn attention to the scandal of the easy-going procedure of the Exemption Tribunals and various evasions of the requirements of the State under the Act. Hitherto the Indian Defence Force has been largely a farce owing to the fatuous way in which it has been worked,—both on the European and the Indian side. The squeals of the European commercial community the moment there appears the smallest prospect that their prosperity, and in some cases their profiteering activities, are likely to be interfered with have been positively painful. We hope they will take the latest ordinance quietly and not place self-interest before the supreme consideration of winning the war. More than a year has passed since we urged upon the Government of India that the only consideration that should be allowed to count, provided a man is of military age andd in sound health, is whether the work he is doing is more important than what he could do for the war, if he were taken for military service and we drew attention to the sacrifices enforced upon men in England, where in thousands of instances one-man firms had had to be closed down owing to the one man being taken for military service. It is quite obvious that if the proper test is applied in this country there will be a considerable combing out. It is not arguable that selling socks and handkerchieves or ladies hats, cotton broking or signing cheques and letters is more important than military service. But the Government of India have only now arrived at an appreciation of this reality.

"The development of man-power is the paramount consideration, and commercial interests, not directly and immediately essential for the prosecution of the war, may be regarded as of secondary importance."

This sounds strangely like a quotation from our own columns and we could wish that the coincidence of views had not been divided by a period of time, during which much has been lost. It is left to the Local Governments in each province, of course, to do the "combing," and they in their turn are to depend upon local committees, Chambers of Commerce and what-not. We hope, however, there will not be too much dependence on such bodies. It is dangerous. What is required is a strictly impartial body or individual to deal with the matter.

MAN-POWER AFTER THE WAR.

In a very real sense Germany is "burning the candle at both ends." All the reports from the French front agree about the colossal losses the Germans have suffered in the several large offensives they have made during the past three months, losses even greater in the recent ones than in the earlier ones when there was a large element of surprise in their attacks. No nation can continue to sacrifice her men for long on the scale the Germans have already done, and the German people must soon begin to realise the tremendous problem that is being created by this wholesale slaughter of men. They cannot be replaced for they contain the flower of Germany's manhood, and the economic difficulties that will of necessity arise after the war, will be well nigh insurmountable. Serious though the sacrifice of life on the battlefield cannot but be to the Germans from the point of view of their future existence, it becomes even more serious when account is taken of the wastage at home. In every belligerent country the wastage is very great, both on the field of battle and in civilian life, but it is the relative losses that will prove the main factor in the economic struggle that is sure to come at the conclusion of the war. Now, there is every reason to believe that the wastage in Germany is higher than in any of the Allied countries, while that in Austria is, in many respects, appalling.

Figures are from time to time made available, and though they are necessarily imperfect, they do afford a good deal of valuable information from which it is possible to arrive at certain reliable conclusions. A brief comparison of the figures of Germany with those of England will make clear the advantageous position the latter country holds. First, the question of birth-rate may be referred to. According to a report compiled by the Local Government Board on information from German sources, the fall in the birth-rate in the three years of the war, 1915-7, was equivalent to the loss of two million babies. Forty per cent. fewer babies were born in 1916 than in 1913, as compared with a decrease of ten per cent. in England and Wales. Attempts have been made to belittle this great difference, but it is impossible to draw any other conclusion than that the vitality of the German children and parents has been considerably lowered. The infantile death-rate in Germany has been well kept down, but it is 50 per cent. higher than in England and Wales. A number of German physicians have tried to comfort the people by trying to assure them that the public health has suffered very little, but the figures published some time ago by *Vorwærts* cannot easily be gainsaid. "Infant mortality is unusually high this year in Berlin. It is true that the actual number of deaths is below that of recent years, but that is explained by the extraordinary decline in the birth-rate." In September of 1915 the number of infant deaths was 9·62 per cent., while in the middle of 1917 the proportion is 13.52 and in the early part of the year the proportion was as high as 15. The high death-rate has led to a large extension of infant welfare work in which the voluntary societies have played an active part, but the movement is becoming more and more municipal. In the first month of the war the death rate appears to have increased seriously, for in Prussia, in the third-quarter of the year, the rate rose from 128 to 143; in Saxony and Bavaria, the proportion per thousand was 173 and 193. Whereas Germany and Austria have each suffered a diminution of their non-combatant population of some 600,000, in addition to their appalling losses in the field, it is a striking fact that the total population in Great Britain, counting our war losses which are very great, is even greater than it was before the war.

When we come to examine the figures for the birth-rate of the various countries, there is reason to be thankful that Great Britain has been able to present so satisfactory a report. There has been a decrease in the birth-rate, as in practically every belligerent country, but in the United Kingdom the loss has been only 10,000 per million of the population, while in Germany it has been 40,000 per million, and in Hungary 70,000 per million. Our decrease is therefore only a quarter of the German, and one-seventh of that of Hungary. The difference can only be explained by the fact that in the enemy countries the privations are such that they, of necessity, tell upon the birth-rate, while in the Allied countries, the people have experienced exceptionally fine conditions. It is interesting to note, in connection with the birth-rate in the United Kingdom, that the proportion of male births has considerably increased. The Registrar writes in his report, "It will only be possible after the war to determine to what extent the old idea that war conditions lead to male conceptions has been justified by the huge experiment now in progress. It can hardly be dismissed as an accidental coincidence that by far the highest proportion ...year entirely subject to the influences of war." The marriage-rate in the United Kingdom has also proved a record, and this is partly accounted for by the generous separation allowances and pensions allowed by Government to the wives of soldiers and officers. It is also of interest to note that in two matters in which public opinion has generally tended to expect an increase in war time, illegitimate births and venereal diseases, the figures available appear to point to the opposite conclusion. The figures deal with the first three years of the war, and the most wasteful months have not been included. But, if we are to accept the unanimous verdict of all correspondents at the front, there can be little doubt that the Germans have lost much more heavily than the British. The facts briefly referred to show that the plentiful employment and high wages, coupled with adequate separation allowances, and a real regard for child welfare, have been responsible for the healthy condition of things in England. Then, too, the effects of the Allied blockade are being increasingly felt in enemy countries. It may be possible to live on substitutes, but the vitality is destroyed. Germany was able to place large armies in the field with the object of gaining a decisive victory in a short time, but she has had to pay the price in the loss of her manhood. These facts will prove of the greatest importance in the future when the economic struggle begins, and everything appears to point to the Allies being in a more favourable position so far as man-power is concerned than any of the enemy countries. The truth, it may be supposed, will some day dawn on the German people, and they will not be satisfied with a few tactical victories such as their generals have been able to snatch from the Allied soldiers. Their wastage at home will seriously handicap them after the war is over.

Notes of the Day.

An Amazing Suggestion.

The country will be torn between amusement and indignation at the news in regard to Mr. Tilak which we publish to-day from the Associated Press correspondent at Simla. Mr. Tilak has been notified by the District Magistrate of Poona, it is stated, that "permission had been given to him to proceed to England for the purpose of his suit against Sir Valentine Chirol on his giving an undertaking in writing to abstain from political activity while in Europe and to return to India as soon as the suit terminated"! Although it seems incredible this egregious suggestion has evidently behind it the sanction, or at least the consent of the Government of India. If so, we can only say that Government are manifestly determined to improve upon the initial blunder of the War Cabinet in preventing the Home Rule deputation from proceeding to England. That was a step which has been unanimously and overwhelmingly condemned by sane public opinion both in India and in Great Britain, and the present folly can only aggravate the situation.

Is This Playing the Game?

There is no earthly reason why Mr. Tilak should not go to England absolutely unconditionally, and we are convinced that the suggestion that he should give any undertaking,—much less the sort of unconscionable stipulation that has been proposed,—will be repudiated by the unanimous voice of the country. Why should Mr. Tilak "abstain from political activity while in Europe"? If he goes to England now he will be there during the time that the Montagu scheme will be under detailed discussion. Is it the intention and desire of Government that one of the foremost and most widely trusted of Indian national leaders should not contribute his quota to the discussion? Is this playing the game? Or, to put it on a more utilitarian plane, is this the kind of political sagacity that is going to strengthen India's love for the Empire and the British connection? We must tell the Government plainly that they are pursuing a policy which cannot fail, in the long run, profoundly to alienate the feelings of the people of this country.

A Striking Contrast.

In striking contrast to the palpable anxiety of the Government to prevent the national voice of India from being heard in England, is their unabashed alliance with the forces of reaction both Indian and "Indo-British." While the scandal of the turning back of the Home Rule deputations was still fresh, they allowed Dr. Nair to go to England on pretext which has been ignominiously laughed out of court. Not only that but another member of the anti-national party,—a Dr. Krupp,—is reported to have been given a passport to proceed to England, and according to "New India" yet another reactionary, it is rumoured, will be granted similar facilities. All this is a travesty of ...they will pause to consider that tactics such as these do not enhance their prestige, and are destined to defeat the very objects that they are intended to serve.

Defying the Controller.

Mr. Athavle, Additional Magistrate, did a good day's work at Dadar when he fined two firewood sellers Rs. 100 each for exceeding the price fixed for that commodity by the Controller of Prices. Defiance of this high personage seems to be rife all over the city and the agents appointed to overlook these things in the various wards seem to be unable, either through incompetence or indifference, to help the Controller to put matters right. In the cases at Dadar, however, complaint was made to Dr. Batliwala, who is evidently more active than his confreres in other parts of the city, and prosecution resulted. The amount of the fine in each case is severe but not too severe. It is only by a few examples of severity of this kind that people who "get fat," in Mr. Athavle's simple English, will be brought to their senses and the poorer classes relieved of the pressure put upon them by this sort of petty profiteering which is going on all over the city.

More Activity Required.

It is to be hoped, however, that these two prosecutions will not satisfy the conscience of the Controller and that other prosecutions will follow enabling other magistrates to share with Mr. Athavle the majesty of the statement "I cannot allow these people to get fat over the troubles of others." It is not only in the case of firewood, but in almost all commodities that people are being bled by being made to pay prices above the rate fixed by the Controller. The average shopkeeper knows his man, and who will or will not be moved to complain. In the majority of cases the customer is too ignorant to know that he can complain, or if he does, where and to whom he should complain. If in 10 per cent. only of these cases, we have to wait for some person to complain, little will be done. It is necessary for the members of the various committees to go about and investigate for themselves.

The Health of Bombay.

There is no indication in the Municipal Health Department's returns for last week of the prevalence of the mysterious epidemic of fever which threatens to throw out of gear, albeit temporarily, the whole machinery of Bombay domestic and business life. This is, obviously, due to the fact that the illness, rapidly contagious as it is, is not of a character that is likely to claim any victims on a large scale. The fever is of a mild type and lasts on the average for about three days, though the after-affects may be felt a little longer. In these circumstances, though half the city's population should be "down", there would hardly be any evidence of it in the health returns. Last week's statistics show that there were 39 deaths from ague and remittent fever and 4 deaths from malarial fever, there having been no fatal case of influenza at all. That this record of fevers is not an abnormal one will be seen from the fact that in the corresponding week of last year there were 36 deaths from ague and remittent fever and 6 deaths from malarial fever, and 11 deaths from enteric, while the past quinquennial mean was about the same, viz., 37 deaths from ague and remittent fever, 4 deaths from malarial fever and 4 deaths from enteric. Apart from fevers, the mortality from other principal factors was as follows:—Plague 36 (with 40 attacks), small-pox 9 (with 14 attacks), phthisis 31, other diseases of the respiratory system 260, tubercular diseases 20, diarrhœa 32, dysentery 12, measles 3, debility 40 and old age 46. The total mortality stood at 701, giving a death-rate of 37.21. There were 363 births during the week.

"GERMANY'S WILLINGNESS FOR PEACE".

KUEHLMANN ON EXCHANGE OF IDEAS.

GERMAN WAR AIMS RESTATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., June 27.

Before making his statement in the Reichstag expressing doubt that the war would end even in 1919, Kuehlmann had been describing the military position in the rosiest colours, saying that Hindenburg and Ludendorff were God-given geniuses and had actually been declaring that the Austrian offensive had been a noteworthy success, hence the sensation created was the greater.

DURATION OF WAR.

He admitted that it was a common idea that the length of this war was something new, but quoted from von Moltke speaking in the Reichstag in 1890, who said that the duration of a great European war was incalculable. But this, Kuehlmann continued, was a world-war with enormously increased armaments. He must say that in spite of the brilliant successes of German arms there had been nowhere a clearly recognisable desire for peace in authoritative quarters among their enemies.

NO DESIRE FOR WORLD DOMINION.

He proceeded to allege that it was Germany that had shown willingness for peace, mentioning the famous Reichstag peace resolution and Germany's reply to the Papal Note. He denied Mr. Balfour's recent declaration that Germany had ever desired or even thought she could win world dominion. Napoleon had shown that such an idea was utopian. ('Hear,' 'Hear', from the Centre and the Left).

Regarding who was responsible for the war, he said that the deeper the causes were penetrated the clearer it was that Russia desired war, with France playing the role of instigator.

GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

As regards Germany's aims, she desired a free, strong, independent existence within the boundaries drawn for her by history, also overseas possessions and colonies giving her greatness and wealth from her proved colonial capacities, also freedom for her trade on the sea. The achievement of these aims was an absolutely vital necessity. The absolute integrity of the German empire and its allies was a necessary pre-requisite condition of any peace discussion. All other peace questions however might be subject to agreement.

FUTURE OF BELGIUM.

As regards the question of Belgium, Germany refused to bind herself to a policy which would not also bind the enemy. ('Hear', 'Hear') but, declared, no great advance towards peace was possible by publicly shouted statements. (Cries of assent).

Germany had not shut the door to honourable peace, any peace proposal wherever it came from would not fall on deaf ears, but once the moment came to exchange views, the necessary prior condition would be mutual confidence in each other's probity and chivalry. However, as long as every overture was regarded as a trap it was impossible to see how any exchange of ideas could be initiated.

THE WAY TO PEACE.

He concluded, "Without such an exchange of ideas, in view of the enormous magnitude of the war and the number of powers engaged, an absolute end can hardly be expected by purely military decisions alone without diplomatic negotiations. (Cries of 'Very true' and 'Hear, Hear'). We hope that our enemies perceive that against our enormous military resources the idea that they can win is a dream and that in due course they will find a way to approach us with a peace offer corresponding to the situation and satisfying Germany's vital needs." (Loud cheers.)

ITALIAN LINE EXTENDED.

DESPITE RESOLUTE ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

An Italian communiqué says having reoccupied the bridgehead at Caposile, we yesterday extended it provoking and withstanding the resolute enemy counter-attacks. We took 377 prisoners, also a few hundred while clearing up the battlefield.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

"ACCORDING TO PLAN."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., June 27.

An Austrian communique dated yesterday says the height of the river and bad weather caused us to evacuate Montello and other positions on the right bank of the Piave. The order was given four days ago and our evacuation was not observed. The communique claims that the withdrawal everywhere on the Piave was according to plan.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAIDS.

BRILLIANT AMERICAN OPERATION.

GERMAN ATTEMPT N. OF LEPORT REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

A French communiqué says we made raids in the regions of Mailly, Raineval, Melicocq, Vinlyaucornillet and in Lorraine and captured prisoners and machine-guns. A fresh German attempt on our small posts north of Leport was repulsed.

The American troops yesterday evening captured out a brilliant local operation towards the Belleau wood. 150 prisoners including a captain have already been counted.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-0 p.m., June 26.
Recd. 12 Noon, June 27.

A British communiqué says we took a few prisoners and machineguns in raids by the patrols, in the neighbourhood of Aillylesec and westward of Merville.

Hostile artillery was active in the neighbourhood of Ville-sur-Ancre, Gommecourt, Bailleul, southward of Lens and in the Hazebrouck sector.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

FIGURES OF THE CHANNEL TRAFFIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

The Admiralty announces that the merchant tonnage losses for the month of May due to enemy action and marine risk totalled British 224,735 and Allied and neutral 130,959, compared with the adjusted aggregate for April of 311,456 and compared with 630,336 in May last year. The losses from marine risk are stated to have been unduly heavy last month.

The Shipping Ministry announces that steamships of and exceeding 500 gross tons entering and clearing the United Kingdom ports but excluding the coastwise and cross-Channel traffic totalled 7,777,843 tons last month.

ANGLO-GERMAN WAR PRISONERS' CONFERENCE.

GERMANS NOT TO BE DEPORTED FROM CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 12 Noon, June 27.

Kuehlmann in the Reichstag to-day announced that the Anglo-German War Prisoners Conference at the Hague had already achieved important result, namely the abandonment of the detestable idea of deporting the Germans from China. (General cheers).

A Telegram to "The Times" from Shanghai says there is a deep disappointment owing to the cancellation of the arrangements to deport the Germans. It is pointed out that China has given way not from fear but from motives of humanity owing to the German threats of reprisals on the Chiness and the Allied subjects in the German hands.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND GERMAN DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 26.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The Hague correspondent of "The Times" says that apparently there is foundation for rumours that wide divergence of views exists between the English and German delegates to the War Prisoners Conference.

GENERAL MAURICE.

TREATED LIKE FAMOUS LLEWELYN'S DOG.

The following letter, signed "Hedworth Meux, Admiral of the Fleet," appeared in "The Times" during mail week:—

Sir,—I notice in the "Times" of to-day it is pointed out that I abstained fram voting on the Censure Division. My reason was that it is against my English ideas of fair play to try and condemn any man without giving him the opportunity of defending himself. Some may remember the old story of the impetuous Welsh chieftain Llewelyn, and how, in his haste, he slew the noble English hound who had saved his child. General Maurice was given no more chance of defending himself than Llewelyn's dog had.

Major-General Maurice's letter (says the Home Secretary) was not submitted to the Press Bureau; he did not propose to take any action against those responsible for its publication.

IRISH PROBLEM.

MR. SHORTT JUSTIFIES GOVERNMENT POLICY.

SITUATION COMPLICATED BY GERMAN PLOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., June 27.

In the House of Commons, the Irish Secretary, Mr. Shortt, stated that the circumstances in Ireland were to-day complicated and anxious. When the Premier early in April explained the Government's Irish policy there was every appearance that both Home Rule and conscription could be carried to a successful conclusion, but since then the circumstances had entirely changed, firstly owing to the discovery of the German plot in Ireland, which was a real and imminent danger to Britain, and secondly because feeling against conscription in Ireland had been used by the extremists in conjunction with the German plot. He did not suggest that any substantial proportion of opponents of conscription in Ireland knew that they were being used to further the German plot. It was a bogus plot intended to injure Ireland and he regretted that any plot actually existed.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN IRELAND.

Mr. Shortt proceeded to give striking examples of the German propaganda and intrigue in Ireland. He mentioned that the sources of information on which Government relied, both in Ireland and outside, had always proved reliable. Proceeding Mr. Shortt traced the activity of German agents in Ireland from 1911. Government found that Germany had been in touch with Ireland since the war and messages not only went to Ireland from German sources, but to Germany from Irish sources. Government knew that in a certain port of Germany, a large amount of ammunition was being loaded into two German submarines and, moreover, enemy submarines had been seen in localities where the destruction of shipping could not have been their object.

MYSTERIOUS LETTER FOUND UPON DE VALERA.

It was a very curious coincidence that a letter was found upon De Valera written to him by another interned man alluding to something important which was going to happen two months after the beginning of the German offensive and reminding De Valera that the two months would not end until towards the end of May.

Mr. Ronald McNeill asked: Has the writer of that letter been shot?

Mr. Shortt replied: No, and unless we are forced by those calling themselves friends of those interned we do not desire any more executions. If we can ensure the safety of the realm without more executions we want to do so. If it is otherwise the responsibility will be upon those who force it and not upon us. (Cheers).

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MOVEMENT.

The anti-conscription movement had produced a recrudescence of drilling, seditious speaking, outrage and midnight raids for arms, all of which entirely unfitted any country for peaceful settlement of any of its domestic questions. Both Lord French and he after thorough investigation in Ireland had concluded that it was an absolutely essential preliminary to any form of conscription that Ireland should be given opportunity voluntarily to take her part in the war and the Cabinet adopted that view, hence Lord French's proclamations. There was nothing new in the promise to give land to Irish soldiers and similar provision had been in England, Scotland and Wales.

Referring to Mr. Lynch, Mr. Shortt said that just as a score of years ago when Mr. Lynch thought we were wrong he raised a a battalion to fight in the field against us, so to-day when he knew that we were right and believed in the justice of our cause, he was going to Ireland to raise a battalion to fight with us.

Mr. Shortt concluded by saying that with a sincere desire for the settlement of this vexed question, a settlement would be achieved. Lord French and himself had as difficult a problem as had ever faced a minister of the Crown. They would do their best to solve it, but they would want the help of everybody in Ireland and of all parties.

BRITISH PRISONERS FROM CHANGRI.

REPORTED REMOVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

Sir H. Rumbold wires from Berne dated 17th April that Swiss Government learn from a Turkish representative here that the British prisoners of war from Changri have been moved to Afon, Karahissar, and Broussa, and that the camp at Changri has been abolisred.

INDIAN ARMY CASUALTIES.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty list No. 680, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Wounded:—I.A., Acting Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Dyer, I.A.I.O., Temporary Captain M. R. Murray.

MR. B. G. TILAK.

PERMISSION TO GO TO ENGLAND.

ABSTENTION FROM POLITICS WHILE ABROAD DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 27.

Mr. Tilak was notified by the District Magistrate, at Poona on the 18th instant, that permission had been given to him to proceed to England for the purpose of his suit against Sir Valentine Chirol on his giving an undertaking in writing to abstain from political activity while in Europe and to return to India as soon as the suit terminated.

POLITICAL OUTRAGES IN THE PUNJAB.

C. I. D. OFFER OF REWARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 27.

A reward of three squares of land on Lower Bari Doab Canal is offered by C.I.D for information leading to the detection of offenders concerned in the train derailmen near Ludhiana on June 6th (the origina reward of Rs. 3,000 being cancelled), the bomb explosion at Pind Dadan Khan on June 20, and the throwing of a bomb in Anarkali Bazar on June 23rd.

PUNJAB JUVENILE SMOKING BILL.

RECEIVES VICEROY'S ASSENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 27.

His Excellency the Governor-General's assent has been received to the Punjab Juvenile Smoking Bill. This measure was introduced in the Punjab Legislative Council on 19th April, 1916, with a view to prevent children and young persons from smoking tobacco. The legislation of a similar nature has been undertaken in the United Kingdom, Ceylon and some States in India and public opinion has from time to time declared itself in favour of such legislation.

A NEW MADRAS CLUB.

TO PROMOTE BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 27.

A new club called the Madras Union Club was opened here yesterday evening, membership to which is open to all classes. The object of the institution is to promote a better understanding between Europeans and Indians. Two large rooms in the Club chambers at the entrance of the Madras Club have been engaged for the time being and these have been well fitted and furnished. Sir Bernard Hunter, in declaring the new Club open, said that the club was not a political one. The rules barred politics altogether and anyone was eligible for membership who was socially desirable. He felt convinced that the failure or prosperity of the Club very largely depended on their carrying out the objects of the Club, namely social and goodwill.

REPORTED FIRES NEAR ERODE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 26.

Several fires have been reported in the neighbourhood of Erode. One was at the police station at Kodumudi, but fortunately it was extinguished before it spread. Other places where fires have occurred are, (1) Smagaundanur, a village not far from Kodumudi, where before any attempt could be made to control the flames almost the entire village, consisting of over 100 houses all substantially built, was burnt and much property lost: (2) Anan Noor, another village in Salem district, where about 310 houses were burnt and nothing was saved as the fire was helped by the prevailing high wind. There was luckily no loss of life. (3) A village named Naickanur where fifty houses were burnt. Incendiarism is suspected and police are on the lookout. Some suspects have been arrested.

DURATION OF WAR.

Speaking at Palm Beach, Florida, Mr. Gerard, the former United States Ambassador at Berlin, expressed the opinion that the war would last another three years. He said he was mighty glad to realise that America, after sleeping so long, now seemed to be waking up to the work, not only of defeating the enemy abroad, but protecting herself against invasion at home. At Verdun, he said France had the national cry: They shall not pass! and I think we shall see its counterpart soon in America:—"They shall not win!" He laid stress on the contention that Germany was coming to America to treat her as she did Belgium, if she could, in order to make the Americans pay the bill for the war. He added that Tirpitz said to him when he was leaving Germany—"Our submarine warfare is going to bring Britain to her knees, and when we have her where she has to pay us our price, that price will be the English Navy, and with it and our own navy we shall come to the United States and get what we want."

GERMAN TOWNS BOMBED.

RAIDS BY BRITISH AVIATORS.

LARGE EXPLOSION AT KARLSRUHE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

The British Air Ministry announces that our aeroplanes successfully attacked yesterday morning the railway sidings and factories at Saarbrucken, the engine sheds and barracks at Offenberg, and the explosives factory, works and the railway station at Karlsruhe. Direct hits were on the engine sheds and barracks at Offenberg and two direct hits on the engine sheds and metallurgique works at Karlsruhe, causing a large explosion which was confirmed by photographs. The Saarbrucken station and the factories were damaged.

We shot down two enemy aeroplanes and drove down two in the course of many attacks on our machines. Three British are missing, one of which was forced to land in the enemy lines owing to the engine trouble.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

DEATHS IN 1917-18.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

The Department of Statistics, India, has issued the following note on deaths from plague in 1917-18:—During the past twelve months the lowest number 1,002 of deaths from plague was returned in the last week of June 1917, but the number was still above the decennial average 776. From the first week of July the number began to rise almost steadily, always showing an increase over the decennial average until the maximum number in this period of twelve months was reached in the second week of March 1918, when 32,382 deaths were recorded against 15,563, the decennial average. It may be noted that this highest number in 1918 was far below the record of 1907 when 82,000 deaths were recorded on the second week May 1907. Since the third week of March, the number began to fall although it continued to stand above the decennial average. In the week ending 1st June 1918 the mortality 3,174, although slightly higher than that of the corresponding week of the previous year, fell below the average 3,238. A further fall to 2,628 in the next week was noticed but the number stood above the average of 2,328.

ARMED AFFRAY IN BARISAL.

BETWEEN POLICE AND VILLAGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

A rather serious affray between the police and villagers in which firearms wer used, is reported from Barisal. Some days back a head constable and some chowkidars went to village Dhamura to arrest an accused person. It is said that the villagers opposed the policemen in execution of their duties and a quarrel ensued in the course of which the villagers attacked and assaulted the policemen and the lafter were forced to fire, the shots wounding several villagers.

FRIENDS—NOT "SERVANTS."

A LORD AND THE OLD FAMILY RETAINERS.

No one realise more than I do, said Lord Bathurst in Mail keek, how very valuable it is to have old domestic servants who have been in one family for many, many years. His lordship was speaking in support of the Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution, and he added that he thought that servant was the wrong name for them. They were more like life-long friends persons who were capable of being entirely trusted and relied upon.

During the war the younger servants [illegible] been tempted to leave the houses an[illegible] in for munition work and other wo[illegible] possibly gave them more perso[illegible] He did not know what the[illegible] become when the war wa[illegible] was no doubt that tho[illegible] been keeping up larg[illegible] possibly not be ab[illegible] vants, while those[illegible] might find that t[illegible] keep the one[illegible] before the wa[illegible]

BENGA[illegible]

The progressive [illegible] the Second Indian War [illegible] to 6-30 p.m., on 27th June[illegible] subscriptions through Pos[illegible] follows:—

Bengal	[illegible]
Bombay	4[illegible]
Madras	1,[illegible]
United Provinces	1,0[illegible]
Punjab	7[illegible]
Minor Adminstrations	5[illegible]
Burma	47,1[illegible]
Central Provinces	21,48,100
Bihar and Orissa	10,99,100
Assam	85,200
Total	Rs. 16,54,76,300

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, June 27th.	Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 2,200- 0	.. Rs. 44,925-0
Cash Certificates	„ 1,526-12	„ 59 675-0
Total ..	3,726-12	.. 1,04,600 0

A WAR LOAN SPECIAL.

NOVEL PROPOSAL BEFORE RANGOON COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 27.

The local War Loan Committee had a novel proposal before it made by Mr. H. B. Huddlestton, O.B.E., Agent, Burma Railways, who in order to deliver War Bonds and Post Office Certificates at villagers' and townsfolks' door, so to speak, suggested running a special train on portions of the Burma Railways, where it would be likely that investors would come forward and purchase War Bonds and Certificates. The special train, he said, would consist of carriages sufficient for doing all clerical work in connection with the issue of War Bonds and Certificates and in addition would have accommodation for all supervising and clerical staff and servants. If the train were a success it could be extended to other sections. The chairman suggested the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company doing the same on riverine stations.

A special committee was appointed to go into details and also examine the proposal.

LADY WILLINGDON FUND.

SEVEN LAKHS FROM INDIAN STATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 27.

The scheme started by her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar in appreciation of her Excellency Lady Willingdon's services is now complete. The total contributions now amount to Rs. 7,05,000. In addition to the contributions already announced the States of Jamkhand, Phaltan, Miraj (junior), Sangli, Ichalkaranji, Lunavada and Chhota Udepur have also subscribed handsomely to this fund.

LABOUR'S APPEAL.

CONTEST FOR PRACTICALLY ALL CONSTITUENCIES.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., [illegible] mail week, an urgent appeal for [illegible] finance the Labour Party's prop[illegible] War Aims and Social Reconstr[illegible] for the promotion of Parliam[illegible] daturés at the General Ele[illegible]

"A practically unanim[illegible] says the appeal, "now [illegible] classes that nothing sh[illegible] organisation of socie[illegible] principles of equal[illegible] equately compen[illegible] sacrifices and [illegible] have been c[illegible] to the ag[illegible] cracy.

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...HIS "SERVICES ...HE EMPIRE."

...PETIT'S PROTEST.

...g of the Corporation was held yes... ...r. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presid... ...the Corporation recorded the report ...ecutive Health Officer regarding the ...on of accommodation for servants in the Bombay hotels. They also agreed to make provision for the conversion of the obsolete filters at Malabar Hill. A resolution of appreciation of services, and regret at the premature resignation, of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the late Municipal Commissioner, was passed. There was a lively debate on this resolution, as some members objected to its wording, but it was eventually passed in a modified form.

On the motion of Dr. R. T. Nariman, seconded by Dr. Javle, the following proposition was adopted:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the very insanitary and filthy condition of the Slaughter Houses and their surroundings, and that he be requested to make his report with such proposals as he thinks necessary to put the same in the best sanitary condition."

MISERABLE CONDITION OF HOTEL SERVANTS.

The Corporation then considered the Executive Health Officer's report on Bombay hotels. It was regarding the sanitary arrangements and sleeping accommodation for servants in the hotels.

The following are the conclusions of the Executive Health Officer:—

The accommodation for servants in all the largest Bombay hotels is generally speaking inadequate, not so much so as regards the Goanese servants, but flagrantly so as regards hamals and other menial servants. The latter are obliged to sleep where they can, in passages, corridors, on sky lights, on the top of almirahs, and on kitchen tables. In the hot weather they leave whatever rooms are provided for them and sleep on roofs and terraces; when the weather becomes colder they seek interior passages and rooms, which are then liable to become seriously overcrowded, and in times of epidemic might easily become centres of infection.

Privy accommodation in the larger hotels is in many cases short of what is usually regarded as a minimum, and the same is the case, in a lesser degree with bathing facilities: Hotel servants are usually fed by the hotel, and the arrangement seems to be satisfactory. It would however be an advantage if hotels would provide a room for servants in which they could take their meals and not on the floor.

The whole question of servants' accommodation might be dealt with on the following lines:—

I. Every hotel must provide as a condition of the issue of its license suitable accommodation for its ordinary resident staff of servants, and for a reasonable number of visitors' servants. (This last provision is to be justified on the ground that almost all visitors passing through Bombay have servants with them, and that many hotels look to visitors' servants to supplement the often inadequate attendance the hotel itself provides).

II. The accommodation provided must be not less than the minimum laid down in section 379 A and other relevant sections of the Municipal Act.

III. Latrines on the water carriage system ...nd bathing and washing places for visitors' ...rvants' use must be provided to the satis... ...tion of the Health Department.

...All hotels who employ non-resident ... should be required to maintain a ... the addresses of non-resident ser...

...otion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, ...r. D. B. Mantri, the report

...OBSOLETE FILTERS.

...Dr. Dadachanji the fol... ...Municipal Commis...

...alled to the un... ...lsi water; no ...the Tansa or

...ng rid of ...r at its ...ters at ...g this ...d will ...n for ...en

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The filters are regulated by hand according to the condition of the filter beds.

The Corporation also resolved on the motion of Mr. Meyer Nissim that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the work of construction of the Municipal Filteration Tank at Tulsi for purifying Tulsi water and to the conversion of the obsolete filters at Malabar Hill into Reservoir Storage at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,90,500, and that an advance of Rs. 1,50,000 be made to meet the expenditure incurred this year.

MAXIMUM SALARY FOR MR. D. G. PADHYE.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Schools Committee recommending that Mr. D. G. Padhye, their Secretary, should get the maximum salary of the post, viz., Rs. 500 as from 8th February, 1918. The letter stated that Mr. Padhye had discharged his work with the greatest ability.

On the motion of Mr. R. B. Mantri the proposal was agreed to.

APPRECIATION OF MR. EDWARDES' SERVICES.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia then moved:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with very great regret of the untimely retirement of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.S.I., C.V.O., I.C.S., late Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, from the Indian Civil Service owing to ill-health and they desire to place on record their cordial appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by him to the City as Municipal Commissioner during the tenure of his office brief as it was both during his acting as well as permanent appointment. The Corporation have already recorded their high appreciation of the conspicuous ability, zeal and judgment which he brought to bear in dealing with Municipal questions during the time he acted as Municipal Commissioner in the year 1907 and have recognized his great services in raising the whole tone of Municipal Administration. The Corporation had confidently looked forward to an era of equally successful and brilliant administration when Mr. Edwardes was appointed to be Municipal Commissioner in the year 1916, but it is a matter of deep regret to them that illness should have compelled him to proceed on leave within a few months after he took charge of the office and eventually necessitated his early retirement from the Civil Service due to failing health. The loss of such a distinguished officer will be felt keenly by the City to the people of which of all classes and communities he had endeared himself by his genuine sympathy and constant solicitude for their well being.

"2. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Mr. Edwardes with an expression of the Corporation's fervent wish that he may be soon restored to health and enjoy a long and happy life and give the Empire the benefit of his versatile ability, experience and tact."

Dr. Sukhia said when Mr. Edwardes became the Municipal Commissioner he cleaned the augean stables. He also put down all the corrupt practices, and was sympathetic towards the people and members of the Corporation and his example should be followed by his successors. (Laughter.) It was due to his ability and persuasion that he won over the Mahomedan community in Bombay in such a way as to stop the annual *Tabut* processions which were fraught with so much danger to the public. He was prepared to give his small contribution if a proposal were started to have a bust of Mr. Edwardes, which was more worthy to be put up in the Hall than many others which were already there. (Order, order.)

The President: Order, order.

"A MATTER OF DIFFERENCE OF OPINION."

Dr. Sukhia asked what was the meaning of "Order, order." It was all a matter of difference of opinion and taste.

The President said they should not refer to such a matter.

Dr. Sukhia: What do you mean by that? (Order, order).

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw said that Dr. Sukhia could not make an invidious distinction and say that the other statues were worthless.

Dr. Sukhia: I never meant it.

Sir Dinshaw said Dr. Sukhia's language was such.

Dr. Sukhia said if his language was such every one could not use the language which Sir Dinshaw possessed. He might be a clever chap—(noise and cries of "Order, order").

Sir Dinshaw said he was only using commonsense language which was intelligible to all.

After some further remarks Dr. Sukhia closed his speech.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, seconding the proposal, said that he had known and worked with Mr. Edwardes for many years, and he knew how hard he had worked for the Corporation as their Commissioner. He did his best to keep the administration pure. He had hoped to return to his work in Bombay which he loved so much. It was a matter of genuine regret to many that Bombay had lost a man who knew Bombay so much and loved it so much.

Dr. D. B. Master and Dr. Cursetji further spoke in favour of the proposal.

MR. EDWARDES' ACTIVITIES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he had hoped that the resolution would confine itself to Mr. Edwardes' activities in the Corporation, and would not refer to his activities outside it. They could not agree unanimously regarding ...l his activities outside. He agreed that ...was a good Municipal Commissioner, and ...Corporation should have stopped there ...t going further. Dr. Sukhia should ...made a reference, as he had done, ...paragraph of the proposal. He ... Dr. Sukhia as to Mr. Ed...es in England in regard to ...n which had been formed ...therefore, hoped that Dr. ... the last part of the ...e did not know how ...g to serve the Em...lf with that new

Dr. Sukhia said Dr. Sukhia had no business to bring such a resolution without consulting the other members, and he must oppose it. He did not think that Dr. Sukhia had used his discretion very well. He would be most loathe to oppose such a resolution, but he could not support it. He opposed the resolution.

Mr. Wadia: What is it you object to?

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna and several other members: Suggest your modification.

Mr. Cowasji said he could not make any suggestions. Mr. Sethna knew very well that every one had to be consulted before such a resolution was brought forward. Only Dr. Sukhia was capable of such a procedure. No other member would have done it. If Dr. Sukhia would withdraw the resolution, and would not refer to the services of Mr. Edwardes to India, etc., he would support it.

"MOST COURTEOUS TO INDIANS."

Mr. J. A. Wadia said Mr. Cowasji was not right in constructing the last part of the resolution in the way he had done. Mr. Edwardes was a good Municipal Commissioner, a good Police Commissioner, and the most remarkable thing about him was his courtesy to Indians. He had always been most courteous to Indians. He was also a great literary man. If the Corporation did not pass this resolution it would not be a slight on Dr. Sukhia, but on Mr. Edwardes.

MR. SETHNA'S AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said, he agreed with Mr. Cowasji that the senior members ought to have been consulted by Dr. Sukhia. Some members had openly said that they would oppose the resolution. He would therefore move an amendment that the last sentence of the first paragraph and the last line of the second para. from "happy", etc., be deleted.

A European Member: Is that not true?

Mr. Sethna said that he was only acting according to the views of some of the members. He wanted the resolution to be accepted by all. If the resolution had been referred to the leaders in the Corporation they would not have brought such a thing forward. He hoped Dr. Sukhia would accept his rider.

Dr. Sukhia: I cannot accept it.

Mr. Sethna then moved the amendment.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded it. He agreed with all that had been said by Mr. Cowasji in regard to consulting other members. That was not the first time that Dr. Sukhia had rushed to the Corporation. When the Secretary of State for India had come to Bombay it was Dr. Sukhia who came there and said that he should be given an address. Such things should be managed properly and Dr. Javle hoped that this would be a good lesson to Dr. Sukhia in the future.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA'S APPEAL.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said, he yielded to none in his admiration to Mr. Edwardes. They had already passed a resolution, and this was the second occasion. He agreed with Mr. Cowasji, although they could not interfere with the individual liberty of a member to bring forward such a resolution. There were certain expressions there, which might have been omitted for certain reasons. He appreciated Mr. Edwardes' courtesy and services to the Corporation, and he had even corresponded with him. But the resolution must be such a one that it would be acceptable to all the members. Mr. Edwardes would be most pained by such a resolution. He was a great English scholar and if such a resolution had been submitted to him he would be very much pained at it. He hoped that the amended resolution would be passed by them.

Mr. J. A. D. McBain said, Mr. Cowasji was right. Dr. Sukhia's imagination sometimes ran riot. With regard to the first part of the amendment, there were many people in Bombay who regretted the departure of Mr. Edwardes, but some people who had come into contact with him as Police Commissioner did not like him, as they did not like, perhaps, Mr. Vincent (Laughter). He did not know a man who was more loved than Mr. Edwardes by all castes and creeds in Bombay. Referring to the second part of the amendment, he said Mr. Edwardes was helping the Empire. He was giving his services to the Empire and not to India, and he hoped that he would live long and give his services to the Empire. He did not see anything objectionable in it. He supported the resolution.

Mr. S. D. Navalker supported the amendment. The original proposition was not a proper one in the present situation.

Dr. Sukhia in replying to the debate said that he had consulted the best man available and that was the Municipal Secretary, Mr. Masani, who had drafted the resolution. As regards leaders Mr. Cowasji was an infant almost, and Sir Dinshaw was not the only leader they had. He had consulted many members of the Corporation.

Sir Dinshaw said he would like to say a word of personal explanation. He had never arrogated to himself in the Corporation that he was a privileged person. Neither had he made any claim for seniority.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The amendment was put to vote and twelve members voted in its favour, but it was passed by a majority of eight or nine votes. It was then passed as a substantive resolution.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation regarding the application of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League for contribution towards the cost of a sanatorium and a hospital to be established by the League.

Dr. Dadachanji moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar added a small rider which was accepted.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment that the report be approved subject to the modification that the recurring grant should be the same as that of Government namely Rs. 5,000.

At this stage the Corporation adjourned to Thursday the 4th July.

WHAT CAUSES THE EPIDEMICS?

"A LIVING HELL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I should like to place before you the following particulars which I have come to know through my clients. The facts disclosed by them reveal a sort of living hell in a busy city like Bombay. The instance cited by you in your yesterday's Editorial about the criminal negligence on the part of our Bombay Municipality and the Landlords' zulum would be nothing before the harrowing tale of my clients. The facts are as follows:—

In Fanaswady in Dhobi's Lane there are two stables belonging to (1) Tarachand Murlidhar Marwadi and (2) Mamrai Rambhagat Marwadi.

Possibly on account of the choking up of gutter there is a large pool of dirty water colected between the two stables for the last 10 to 15 days. It is about 1½ to 2 feet deep. To make matters worse the night soil and the dirty water of the basket system privies of these two stables flows out into this pool of water and the bhangi also finds it difficult to remove the night soil which is floating in this filthy pool of water. The bhangi also has ceased to attend to his usual call. Hundreds and thousands of mosquitoes and germs are breeding in this pool of water. The attention of the landlords was frequently drawn to this but they have cooly asked the inmates to vacate. It seems that there is no municipality and health deprtment for this isolated place where the coachmen about 14 in number reside with their wives and children of tender age. The inmates of these stables have to pass and repass through this pool of filth a number of times during day and night and you can imagine that it is not without a shudder that they relate their grievance. They describe it as a living hell.

I have drawn the attention of the Municipal Commissioner with a view to its immediate redress; but before the same is done may I request you to send one of your staff to inspect the place personally before the nuisance is removed by the Municipality.

It is absolutely necessary that the landlords of these two stables should be made legally responsible for the public nuisance for which they are responsible.

I am sure you will not fail to raise your voice against this state of affairs in a busy city like Bombay when there is a great epidemic devastating the whole of Bombay. I enclose my card.—Yours etc.,

"B. A., L.L.B."

Bombay, June 27, 1918.

COAL CONTROL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir— I have read with interest the letters appearing in your issue of 24th in the above matter, and quite agree with the writers of these letters.

It is an open fact that the Coal Controller issues only 5 days' consumption to the Mills and Factories when they have barely any stock left, and those Mills that do not wish to depend on the Controller are being forced to buy at rates ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per ton even at present.

It is a matter of great regret that up to now neither the Coal Merchants nor the Coal Consumers have come forward to put their grievances before the Government; if they do so and express the matter properly, I am of opinion that some measures will be promptly taken.

The Deputy Coal Controller in Bombay is at present selling coal at Rs. 20 per ton (which has been reduced lately from Rs. 23.) The Government buys the coal at pitsmouth for the Deputy Coal Controller at Rs. 3-8-0 per ton, add to that Railway freight at Rs. 12-6-0 plus Re.0-2-0 sur-charge which comes to Rs. 12-8-0, and ground rent, delievery charges, weighing etc. will not exceed Rs. 1-8-0 per ton, which means that the total cost of coal to the Controller would be about Rs. 17- 8-0 per ton, against which they realise Rs. 20 per ton, meaning a profit of Rs. 2-8-0 per ton to the Government; if they are not making this, it means that the Government is wasting the money of either the Colliery people or the Consumers unnecessarily.

I know of a big Indian firm who are willing to sell the coal at Rs. 18-0-0 per ton to such persons as may be certified by the Coal Controller on the present system, provided the Government assists to give them the same facilities as they are at present giving to the Deputy Coal Controller.—Yours etc.

V. B.

Bombay, June 26.

The Imperial Legislative Council will meet at Simla on September 4th.

The Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, has received intimation to allow the shipments of Burma beans freely to all approved destinations.

CONTROL OF PIECEGOODS.

STOCKS TO BE REPORTED TO GOVERNMENT.

The following press note is issued:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914 (IX of 1914), read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all persons who, on the 6th July 1918, have in their possession or control in Bombay or in Karachi any stocks of imported or country made piecegoods, in excess of five bales, of the following four descriptions only, viz., (1) grey unbleached, (2) white bleached, (3) coloured, printed or dyed and (4) fents of all descriptions, shall, within three days from such date, furnish to the Controller of Bombay or the Collector of Karachi, as the case may be, a full and complete statement of such stocks showing whether the piecegoods are imported or country made, and, in the former case, the country of their origin.

BOMBAY COTTON CONTRACT COMMITTEE

In accordance with Rule 3 (1) of the Defence of India (Cotton Contract) Rules, 1918, the Bombay Government have constituted a Committee for the purpose of controlling contracts consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Osborne Marshall, Mr. T. D. Moore, Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai, Mr. Shivnarayan Nemani, Mr. C. N. Wadia and Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten. Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., will be Chairman of the Committee.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF BUILDING.

SEVERAL INJURED.

The floor of a corner room on the third floor of a building belonging to Mohanji Jethan and situated on the Girgaum Back Road suddenly collapsed and fell into a room on the floor below on Thursday morning. There were five persons in the room which gave way and they were all precipitattd into the room below. Fortunately, four of them escaped unhurt whilst one received injuries to his right foot and chest, for which he was treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital. The room on the second floor was occupied by two persons, one of whom named Maneck Jamathram received injuries to both of his feet. He was also treated in the same hospital.

It was ascertained that the beam supporting the floor that gave way was in a decayed condition. It has been alleged that the landlord was informed of this and that he had promised to attend to it on Thursday. The Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality have caused all the tenants to vacate the building as in their opinion the place is unsafe.

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY.

EALING SCHOOL GIRL SOLE WINNER OF DIPLOMA WITH HONOUR.

In issuing their annual report the Royal Life Saving Society, while congratulating swimmers throughout the world on their improvement, state that the only one to gain the diploma with honours during the past year was Miss Phyllie N. Grant, an Ealing schoolgirl, whose exceptional swimming ability, educational attainment, and careful study placed her in that privileged position. Next in rotation came Miss Mabel S. Harrison, Coventry; Miss Sarah McPherson Campbell, Paisley; Niel Anton Chritiansen, New Plymouth, N.Z; Mrs Rosamond de Mouncey, W. Australia; George Savage, Wallasey, Cheshire; Miss Maggie Lawton, City of Leeds College; E. B. Shepherd Salisbury, Rhodesia; Miss Hetty Elsie Venning, Queensland, Australia; Miss Lilly Victoria Lawrence, Ealing London; Mrs. Nancy Pennett, Hudderfield; Miss Elsie May Harrison, London; Solomon Jacob, Montreal, Canada; Arthur Pitt, Bootham School, York; Duncan B. Anderson, Auckland, N. Z.; Miss Josephine S. Barker, Rochester, New York; Miss Doris I. Thorpe, Anstey College, Small Heath, Birmingham; William H. Mutton, Casino, New South Wales. This makes a grand total of 230 diplomas granted since the institution of this award in 1896, including eleven with honours.

CONCERT BY "GAY DISTRIBUTORS."

A correspondent writes:—

The "Gay Distributors" commenced their active career with a most successful concert on Wednesday night in No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Docks before a most appreciative audience which included Brig.-General St. John, D.S.O., Embarkation Commandant, Bombay. The party consisted of N. C. O.'s and men of the Medical Embarkation Staff serving under Lieut.-Colonel F. A. F. Barnardo, by whose permission the concert was given. The whole part was so good that it seems almost unfair to individualise, but special mention must be made of Harry Saltar who made a most dainty "lady." The singing of Sydney Mathews was another outstanding feature, his rendering of the "Cornish Floral Dance" was wonderfully good and brought back fond memories to those who have seen the quaint old dance at Helston, Cornwall. The audience showed its appreciation by repeated encores. Fred. Trott was a great success, his "Comedy Stunts" being particularly good, Billie Norton, Albert Woodham and Ted Edwardes were well received and their individual items well rendered.

The show was well staged, and distinctly original to other entertainments of this kind, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency visited the Kirkee Station Hospital and afterwards the Indian Troops Hospital, on Wednesday morning. His Excellency lunched at the Club of Western India.

Mrs. Luxmore has arrived at Government House.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to renominate Mr. G. Wittet, F.R.I.B.A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has arrived in Bombay on a short visit.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas since his return from Broach has been laid up with fever. He is making satisfactory progress, but his engagements for the next few days have been cancelled.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SPEECH.

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the "Bombay Chronicle" of last Friday (the 21st inst.) which reached me here to-day, I observe that Mrs. Annie Besant is reported to have said in her speech at Madras that H. E. Lord Willingdon had read to me beforehand his War Conference Speech.

Allow me to contradict that statement as being entirely untrue.—Yours, etc.,

N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

Calcutta, June 24. 1918.

[The report of Mrs. Besant's speech to which Sir Narayan refers was reproduced by us from "New India."—Ed. "B. C."]

PROTEST MEETING AT SHOLAPUR.

At a public meeting held recently at Sholapur the following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting of the citizens of Sholapur expresses its strong condemnation of the unwarranted accusations and unjustifiable aspersions made against Home Rulers by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, as chairman of the Provincial War Conference held in Bombay on the 10th instant, and enters its most emphatic and indignant protest against the high-handed manner in which the mouths of the accredited leaders of the people were gagged in that Conference.

This meeting expresses its fullest confidence in Lokamanya Tilak and Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, S. R. Bomanji, B. G. Horniman and N. C. Kelkar and records its heartfelt appreciation of the courageous attitude taken by them in that Conference.

JUDGMENT IN SHAMGURA RIOT CASE.

CALCUTTA, June 27.

The Magistrate of Tezpur in Assam disposed of the Shamgura Tea Garden riot case in which 9 coolies were sent up. They were convicted of rioting and assaulting the manager of the garden. Their ringleader, Shoochoora was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and ordered to be bound down after the expiry of the sentence to keep the peace for one year. Five others who broke open the manager's bungalow got 9 months each, and the rest six months each. Shoochoora was sentenced in addition to six months more for looting money. The Magistrate held that the short term coolies had no ground of complaint of short payment which led to the riot.

WAR CABINET AND RACING.

In the House of Commons on April 18th, Mr. Clynes, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food (Manchester, N.E., Lab.), replying to Mr. G. Lambert (Molton, S.L.), said that it was for the War Cabinet to decide within what limits horse-racing should continue; the War Office were merely concerned to maintain the horse-breeding industry.

Mr. Lambert.—How can you maintain horse-breeding by giving corn rations to geldings? (Laughter.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer,—I should require notice of that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pringle (Lanarkshire, N.W., L.).—Does not that answer show that the pretence of maintaining horse-breeding is a complete sham?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I do not think so; but that particular aspect of the question has not been brought to my notice before.

Mr. P. A. Harris (Harborough, L.).—Does not the right hon. gentleman think that this sport is most unseemly when the nation is in such a critical position?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Well, I understand there is almost none of it, but it has not been considered at all recently by the War Cabinet; we should naturally consider it only if brought to the notice by a Department. I do not myself see any reason to change the decision.

Mr. J. Rowlands (Dartford, L.).—When the Cabinet is considering it, will it inquire what was the attendance and how many motors there were at a recent meeting?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I will make the inquiry, but I am certain that no facilities for motors are given or ought to be given for this purpose.

Mr. King (Somerset, N., L.).—Will the right hon. gentleman himself see that the War Cabinet does consider it?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I have already given that promise.

The "Gay Distributors" hope to distribute their harmony and merriment in the various hospitals, etc., in Bombay and will always be glad to give their services in the noble cause of charity. We wish them every success and on last night's showing, they deserved it. The party are particularly lucky in possessing a really excellent solo pianist and accompanist in W. J. Lesley—his renderings of "Alice" and the "Prelude" were remarkably fine.

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CURIOUS TAXES.

"THE WIDELY SPREAD NET."

GLIMPSES INTO THE OLD DAYS.

On the day, towards the end of April, that Mr. Bonar Law introduced the Budget into the House of Commons, the "Manchester Guardian" published the following article over the initials "W. R. S." :—

To-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer will open to the House of Commons the most gigantic Budget ever known. It is reported that he will attempt to raise in revenue this year a sum approaching a thousand millions. Like all his predecessors of the past seven hundred years, Mr. Bonar Law has had the assistance, public and private, uninvited yet so freely placed at a Chancellor's service on such occasions, of a host of volunteer financiers suffering from "the fever of fiscality," each anxious to add his drop to fill the fiscal pitcher and make it overflow. The assistance has not always been absolutely disinterested. Times have changed, and the offers of the present day have probably been made without thought of recompense. Peel, however, has put it on record that the suggestions he received were often accompanied by a modest request for a large percentage of the amount obtained by the proposed tax in consideration of the novelty of the idea and the certain success of its operation.

The net of taxation is now so widely spread that few new and profitable sources of revenue can be suggested even by the most expert volunteer. In the old days he had a far greater chance. Many excellent suggestions were then laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer and were adopted by them. Others were regarded as so fanastic that they were brushed aside with scant ceremony. There is one of the latter, however, that has come into its own since the war began. The entertainments tax of the present day was anticipated over 150 years ago by the inventive genius who proposed that all places of public diversion including playhouses, operas, masquerades, Ranelagh, Vauxhall, Sadler's Wells, and Astley's—the famous resorts of the fair and the fashionable of his day, should be taxed. Another proposal was that the very statues in the garden—and the lakes and the groves, the grottoes and the temples of those days were thickest with statues of heathen gods and godesses—should have a price put upon their heads. In addition to the suggestions of the volunteer financiers the Chancellor of the Exchequer has many finger-posts put up in past times to guide him on his fiscal path. Time was when taxes were put on the watches attached to the seals that dangled from the fobs of the beaux or hung on the girdles that encircled the waists of the belles. Those who owned clocks were also regarded as fit subjects for special taxation. The "guinea-pig" tax—the tax a householder had to pay for every person in his household who wore a pigtail and covered his hair with powder—had its day and passed away. So, too, had a tax on soap—the impost that gave Lord North his nickname of "Old Soapsuds"—and a tax on salt. Gloves and mittens were once taxed, and so also were scores of other articles and the shops in which they were sold. A duty was at the time levied on bricks, but by some curious process suffered a sea change into a tax on publicans.

FOR DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Undoubtedly the most comprehensive scheme of taxation ever devised was that which drew within the net all bachelors and everybody in whose house a birth, a death, or a marriage took place. On the burial of a duke the State drew £50 4s.; on that of a dustman 4s. The burial of a duke's first son cost the father £30 2s.; in the case of a person of the lowest degree the pounds disappeared and only the shillings were paid. To marry cost a duke 1s. 6d. less than to be buried. The scale for the peerage in regard to births, deaths, and marriages descended by so many pounds with each descent in rank. An archbishop paid at the same rate as a duke; a bishop was regarded as the equal of a baron. If he remained single a duke had to forfeit £12 11s. The eldest son of a duke paid £5 less in similar circumstances. An esquire who declined to hang the matrimonial noose round his neck paid £1 6s., but a simple gentleman was charged only 6s. The rate for those of meaner estate was a shilling. Even a tax on tombstones was once proposed as a tax that could meet with no objection. Sheridan, the actor member, replied that the only reason why the proposed tax could not be objected to was because these out of whose property it it would be paid would be paid would know nothing of the matter, as they must be dead before the demand could be made; but then, after all, he added, who knew it might not be rendered unpopular by being represented as a tax upon persons who, having paid the debt of nature, must prove that they had done so by having the receipt engraved upon their tombstones?

THE WINDOW AND HEARTH TAXES.

The match tax, the tax that Lowe, copying the example of the United States, proposed in 1871, the tax that was so unpopular that it had to be abandoned, we have to bear now. But there are other taxes of elden days which we are little likely to see again imposed, however great the pressure for revenue may be. Among them are the window tax and the hearth tax. The latter, in ancient days known as the fumage or tax of smoke farthings, is mentioned in Domesday Book, and was in force long before the Conquest. It was regarded in later days with bitter hatred and the visits of the "chimneymen," as the assessors and collectors were looked upon as an invasion of the sacred home of the Englishman. William the Third repealed it, the preamble of the Act abolishing it declaring that the step had been taken "in order to erect a lasting monument of Their Majesties' goodness in every hearth in the kingdom." Eight years later, unfortunately, the monument on the hearth was obscured by the shadow of the taxgatherer at the window on the same errand. When the tax was in force people sought to evade it in every possible way, and even demolished their chimneys in order to obtain a reduction of the charge. The window tax was quite as unpopular, and was even more open to evasion. Windows were completely blocked when the time for the assessor's visit came round, and were opened again as soon as he had made his assessment. This procedure was met by a provision by which a penalty of 20s. was imposed for every window reopened without notice to the surveyor. Disputes frequently arose as to what was and what was not a window. "Window," according to the dictionary upon which the judges relied, was derived from "wind door," and signified any "aperture in a building by which light and air are intromitted." A hole made for additional ventilation was held to be a "window" within the meaning of the Act, and so, too, was a hole through which coals were shot into a cellar. One appellant was assessed in respect of a cellar grating with iron bars to it, although so little light was "intromitted" that it was necessary to use a candle in order to see. In yet another case a man who, under the advice of a distinguished sanitary reformer, had placed in the wall of his house four perforated zinc plates with the object of ventilating his pantry was held to have opened four additional windows. The tax was repealed in 1851.

STAGE ROMANCE.

GIRLS' RISE FROM POVERTY TO £200 A WEEK.

Beatie" and "Babs," the music-hall artists, and their mother, Mrs. Emily Samuels, were the defendants in an action heard by Mr. Justice Neville during mail week, in the Chancery Division as to the authorship of three dramatic sketches—The "Pavement: Rehearsal," "The Little Saffragette," and "Kitchen Frolics." The plaintiff was Mr. Arthur Kahn, Mrs. Samuel's brother, who sought declaration that he was the owner of the copyright tn the three works and an injunction restraining his nieces from performing "Kitchen Frolics" in public.

Mr. Jenkins, K.C., said that Mr. Kahn was a Ludgate-hill optician, who had some experience as an actor and theatrical manager. At an early age "Beatie," who was now 22 and "Babs" about 20, developed a talent for dancing and singing, and Pavement Rehearsal" was written by plaintiff to assist them, as the family were in poor circumstances.

In 1918 trouble arose. The girls had earned a reputation which entitled them to be "featured" in a cinema play. Mr. Kahn wrote a play, but "Beatie" and "Babs" placed such a high price on their services that the film company refused to produce it. This made Mr. Kahn very angry. Counsel added that the girls were now getting very large salaries—£200 week it was stated subsequently.

The defence was that the sketches were written by Mrs. Samuels—who is the sister of Mr. Kahn—and that there was nothing in their composition capable of being copyrighted.

Mrs. Samuels in the witness-box insisted that she and her daughters helped to arrange the sketches, but when under cross-examination she was warned by th Judge that she was on oath and that perjury was a much more serious matter than the copyright in these sketches.

Counsel for defendants consulted his clients and announced he had advised them to consent to an order that the plaintiff should pay him 10s. in respect of each performance of "Kitchen Frolics" since September last, when he revoked his consent to their playing it. Plaintiff's right to the copyright was admitted.—The "Daily News."

TEACHERS FOR THE ARMY.

BOYS' SCHOOLS WITH ONE MAN MASTER

"Over 22,000 teachers have left the schools for the Army," said Sir James Yoxall, secretary of the National Union of Teachers, yesterday (May, 12) in discussing the new call-up of men in the educational services, as announced in yesterday's "Daily Chronicle." This represented more than 50 per cent. of the profession.

"In order that the Board of Education and the local education authorities may make the best shift possible to supply each boys' school with at least one man teacher," said Sir James, "all teachers up to 43 are to be medically re-examined, but that does not mean that teachers between 32 and 43 are yet to be called up.

"The situation is very serious. Unless public opinion intervenes the supply of teachers will get scarcer and scarcer, and the schools more difficult to work.

"The effect upon the discipline of the young is already visible from the fact that every industrial and reformatory school is overcrowded, and the behaviour of lads at home and in the streets steadily gets worse."

IRELAND.

WILL SHE "SHOOT NIAGARA"?

Dr. Arthur Lynch, M.P., wrote in the "Daily News," during mail week:—

"The psychology of a people has always seemed to me a foolish phrase," said a friend of mine recently, "but looking at Ireland, I am beginning to see new lights." The speaker, who for years has been a sincere Home Ruler, had refused to believe that a crowd or a nation could reason in its corporate capacity, therefore he had doubted that ideas could sweep over a people like an epidemic. The flaw in this argument is to suppose that people are convinced by reason. A few determined men may on a foundation of reason set a movement going; there comes a time when the movement drives the drivers. So it is in Ireland to-day. To prevent a bath of blood in that beautiful but distressed country may still be possible—that is my one hope in writing—but it will require a rare mixture of tact, judgment, firmness, and no small good fortune.

The great governing features of the entire situation are, let us say, the necessity of stemming back the German rush on the Western front, the desirability of securing Irish co-operation, the advantage of satisfying not only Irish but American public opinion—but stop! Here I have been laying the foundation of a little reasoning, and both sides in Ireland seem to have thrown reasoning to the winds.

"UP DE VALERA."

Take this young country boy from any part of Ireland: he is some twenty years of age, tall and strong, innocent as a child in many things including even statesmanship, but tenacious in argument as a member of Rogers' Hall. In normal times he would have hied already to America, where most of his brothers are. America, he says, is the next parish to his own, and England seems immeasurably further away to him than the Republic of the West. Lately he has been helping on the farm. Now he cannot do that Conscription has risen like a spectre before his eyes. He is haunted by conscription. He dreams of rifles and blunderbuses, and desperate encounters "on the hill-side"; he talks somewhat erratically of "trench warfare," and one suspects him of knowing where pikes are made. How will you argue with this young man? Appeal to his good-nature, which is abundant, and you will find him as "biddable" and likeable a boy as one could desire to meet; get away from politics and pikes if possible, and you will find unsuspected wells of the shrewdest common sense. Do not, however, presume on that to talk reason, especially if he finds himself surrounded by a hundred like himself. If you had the logic of Euclid, the wisdom of Solon, and the eloquence of Demosthenes, one of these country boys has only to shout "Up De Valera!" and you are left waste, stranded, and barren.

Meanwhile the father of the young man, a hard-headed farmer, is collecting all the silver he can in the fallacious belief that the war may be over "in a week or so," and that notes will be mere scraps of paper; and "intellectuals" in Dublin, capable of giving you a luminous dissertation on the latest Abbey Theatre play, will meet at street corners, and with visionary eyes gazing into futurity will talk incredible sillines about the "Black Pig" seen in Ulster, the sign of terrible events about to happen. Then go they home to prepare bandages in feverish haste, and whip up the imaginations each of the other like people in a haschish dream.

Multiply all this by hundreds and thousands, make it boil and seethe, give a terrible reality to the meaning of resistance, and you may have some vague idea how Conscription is stirring the people. They say: "Better die than be conscripted." Die, certainly let us say, if you desire it; but don't first stupefy yourselves with the drugs of illusion—with talk of 10ft. pikes or the little dog that only children under their teems can see.

"SHOOT THEM DOWN."

Turn to another group, not less determined, not less impervious to persuasion—that of the case-hardened Unionists. They too talk politics intermingled with remarks on huntin', fishin', golfin' and the gossip of the gentry, in an accent intended to imitate Piccadilly, and their one answer to the situation is "Force." Ask them how is that to benefit even conscription, ask them the net gain, ask them the value of the good name of the "Empire," ask them the effect on American public opinion; their reply is: "Shoot them down." Their idea seems to be, that here at length they have a chance of settling the Irish question by turning machine guns upon their opponents, and thus eliminating a hostile majority.

Such are the two opposing clouds charged with electricity which are approaching nearer and nearer to a dangerous contact, while those who seek to regard all these happenings with a cool judgment are compelled to look on, fascinated in gaze but powerless to act. The tragedy of it all may hang over the lives of the people and over the relations between these two countries for generations. The good to be derived from a sanguinary conflict in Ireland is hard to seek. The Government alone has the strength and the authority to do the great, bold, decisive things that are necessary to avert the evil. In the first place they must withdraw conscription. I will not continue, for that is already the crux. If they have not the strength of mind to do that, why argue about the details of disaster?

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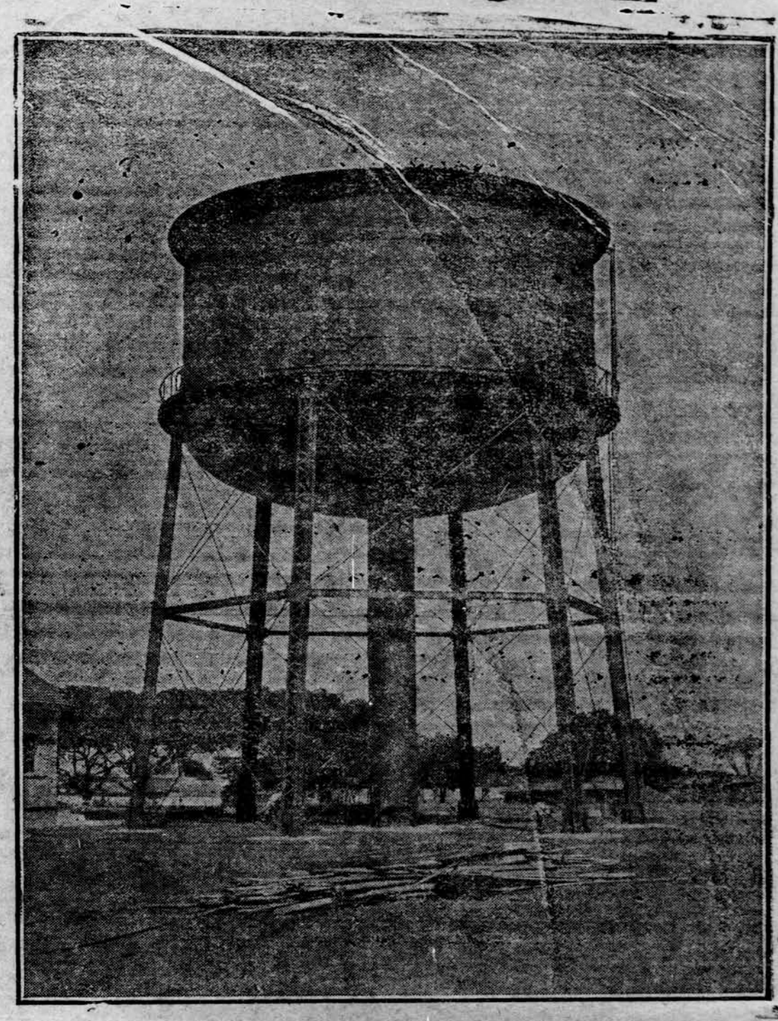

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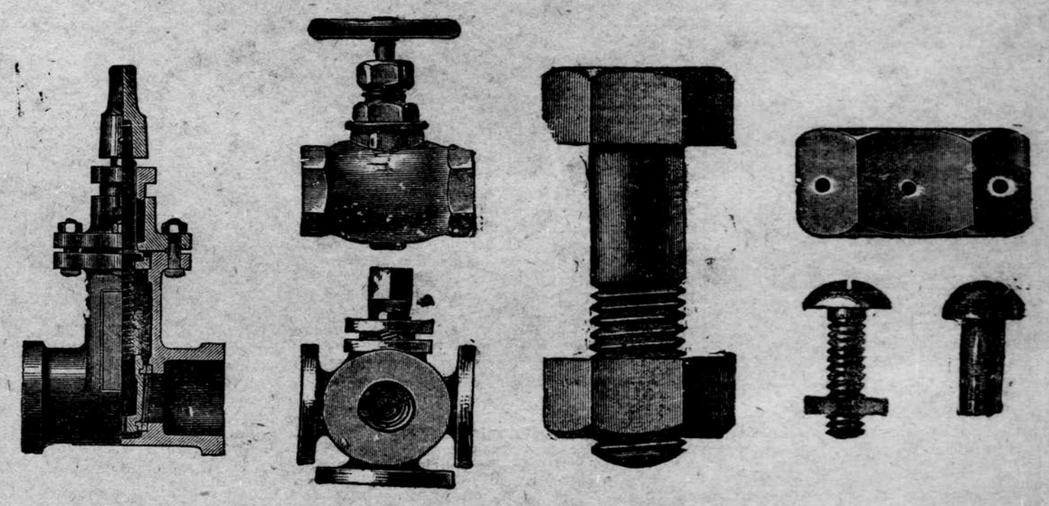

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